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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1837.

NO. 20.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietor.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, 51 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, 50 cents for the first insertion, and 40 cents for each continuation. Without directions as to the contrary, all advertisements are published until ordered to be discontinued.

NOTICES.

WE acknowledge our obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have tendered to us, and respect-fully beg leave therefore to request the public to our STOCK OF GOODS, arriving, directly from NEW-YORK, and entering into a detail of the articles therein, suffice it to say, that it is a great variety of goods.

WHITE, WOODWARD & JACKSONVILLE, May 11, 1837.—tf.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, respectfully informs his friends, at public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of the Talladega and Coosa Counties, for the accommodation of travellers. His fare will be as good as at any other place.

The Talladega Register will insert the names.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Redman Stewart, one Sorrel Horse, posed to be six years old, hind feet white, blaze face, and marks perceptible, and appraised at \$100.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk. May 25, 1837.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by James Strickling, on the waters of Na Creek, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised at \$100.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk. May 25, 1837.—St.

NOTICE. COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. April 20, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE. TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEZ, and says he belongs to Alsey Pollard, Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. January 5th, 1837.—tf.

JOE PRINTING. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH. AT THIS OFFICE.

The following artless strain bursts from the warm fountain of a heart rent by the pang of a vile and dastardly deception. "If there is another heart untouched by it, it is that which lodges in the bosom of the wretch whose cruelty has exorted it, and to whom it was addressed—a heart too savage for any other than the Hyrcanian tiger who possesses it. The degraded, injured poetess, or her humane editor, makes below, a very reasonable request, and we hope it will be universally accorded. Let it be copied and repeated; let it meet the eye, let it ring in the ear of the soulless villain, till the editor of the Bath (Canaan County, N. Y.) Inquirer and Advertiser shall certify that its object is accomplished, or till the records of the American..."

and immediately pulled him off. The Panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in, taking my dog and rifle with me. When upon looking up, at the distance of 7 or 8 feet, I beheld the same glassy eyes, darting their fierce glare upon me. Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, with much ado, I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again let silver, sent him forward and immediately pulled him off. The Panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in, taking my dog and rifle with me. When upon looking up, at the distance of 7 or 8 feet, I beheld the same glassy eyes, darting their fierce glare upon me. Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, with much ado, I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again let silver, sent him forward and immediately pulled him off.

my dog, they soon came down. The Panther having him by the nose, I course having the under jaw of a tiger in his mouth. The object of the Panther was to get out of the cavern. As soon as his head came in sight, I fired at his forehead—and he terminated his life.

examining the head of the Panther. At every ball (6 in number) had it. One eye destroyed, the roots cut off, teeth knocked out &c. It could not have been effected by shot. Notwithstanding all this he was a tiger, illustrating the truth of the saying, "the ruling passion of life is in death." I have dressed the hide and stuffed it; so that any one by calling at my residence in Length ten feet.

ELIJAH HAINES. March 16th, 1837.

ING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

At Ben. Sherman, running between Orleans and Louisville, caught Monday night last, when about fifty miles from Natchez, and near Fort Adams, lay up the river, and in a short time it up. One Hundred and Twenty-one hundred and ninety lives on were lost!!! Mr. Smith, of the Se & Co. of this city, was on board a lady, two children, and servant, with jumped overboard with one of her as we learn. Mr. Smith, immediately followed, and was so fortunate as to save a plank, by means of which the all three were preserved. They the water, however, about two hours, drifted down the river a half dozen before they reached the shore. Mr. with his lady and the child they arrived in this city, to tell the sad news, evening.—The New Orleans papers arrived last evening, do not contain count of the awful catastrophe.

Mobile Advertiser.

From the Boston Transcript. EAT STEAMBOAT ARRIVAL FROM LIVERPOOL.

Shipboat Leviathan, eleven tons burthen, unprepared, twenty three hours.

From the St. Lawrence Republican. GEN. PUTNAM RIVALLER. On the 18th day of March, last, while travelling through the woods on the Raven tract, town of Pittsford, St. Lawrence County, I came across the track of a Panther, from the appearance of which I judged he had passed recently. I immediately returned home; procured my dog and rifle, and started in pursuit. Having followed him in a zigzag direction about miles, I unexpectedly came to a ledge, in a fishery of which he had entered. Believing I was about to have a little sport, and not preferring child's play, I dropped second ball into my rifle, preparatory to the conflict. Scarcely had I effected this last act, when casting a searching glance upon the cavern, I beheld two shining balls, apparently emitting sparks of fire. These I knew to be the eyes of the Panther, and immediately bringing my rifle to my face, "I drive," and sent in my dog. Those who have heard the occasional low growls of a Panther fighting, can form some idea of the growls of the panther at this time (always bearing in mind that "quiss" will weigh only 8 or 10 pounds, whereas the Panther weighs about 200).

At the place where the panther entered, the ascent was nearly equal to that of the roof of a house for 12 or 14 feet, then extending downward under the floor of the entrance nearly to the place where I stood, at which place there was another opening, but covered with snow, two or three feet deep. I re-loaded my rifle, and in the mean time, the dog and the Panther, apparently in close communion, had descended to the lowest aperture. Judging from the shriek of the dog, that the contest was an unequal one, I threw aside my rifle, dug away the snow, and

AN EVIL OF THE TIMES.

A ruinous haste to be rich has spread through the land. It pervades the country. From the resources of our country, especially the newer parts of it, Providence has given to some unexampled opportunities for gaining wealth. By these advantages many individuals have very much improved their condition. Many others have seen it, and are excited, an excitement for a panic.

of gain is always strong. It is peculiarly strong in our country for two reasons. (1.) There is here far greater opportunity for this desire to work successfully, than there is in most other countries. In few countries do men possess so many advantages for gain as they do in ours. In few do the poor so easily become rich. (2.) Then a man's standing in society is more according to his property here, than it is generally in other lands. Ambition therefore comes in to stimulate the desire of gain. This desire, excited and wrought up to the highest point by the examples of some, who, with little effort, have suddenly acquired wealth, has spread through the land a ruinous haste to be rich. Multitudes of honest, sober and thriving citizens are no longer satisfied with getting along in a moderate and safe way, but wish at once to jump into a fortune. Others have done it, and why may not they? The slow and sure progress of a man, who works himself into competency, and by and by, in the afternoon of life, finds that he is in possession of substantial property, influence and character, now seems to them poor business, offering no encouragement. Once it would do well enough; but now it will not, they think, satisfy a man of any spirit. He must be off to the East or West, to the South or beyond the sea, to make his fortune. Thus the state of things is unsettled. The affairs of business are to a considerable extent unhinged. Business men seem to be mounted on wheels, and he must be uncommonly wary and active who can keep himself uppermost as the wheels turn over and over. One consequence is that a few will become rich and many more will become poor.

In two respects, at least, injurious effects result from this state of things. (1.) Too large a proportion of people are withdrawn from agricultural pursuits. In whatever business men may be employed, it is certain that some how or other, all must have their subsistence from the fruits of the earth, except the part of it which comes from the products of the ocean. It is therefore easy to see, that if too large a proportion leave cultivating the earth and causing her to produce her fruits, there must be a deficiency, and in consequence there may be suffering.

Now men are very apt, especially young men, to think that some other employment will be easier, more honorable or more profitable than the cultivation of the earth. They mistake. Still they are very apt to think so. Consequently the tendency always is, that too large a proportion will forsake the cultivation of the earth, for other, as they think, more desirable employments. And this tendency is greatly increased by the excitement for gain which has of late so

injurious effect is an increase in idleness and dishonesty. At many, become rich from the advantages which Providence throws in their way. This results from the fact that our country is so extensive, and from the fact that, while so large a part of it is unsettled, its productive value is not by any means fully ascertained. But the advantages which Providence affords are not nearly sufficient to satisfy the desires of the multitudes who engage in the scramble for wealth. The consequence is, that some are strongly tempted to wrest from others if their is opportunity, what they have gained. He that maketh haste to be rich, shall be innocent. The temptation and the opportunity to use craft and dishonesty, instead of plain good sense, industry and enterprise, are thus increased. It naturally follows that the integrity, the honest industry, and the virtue of the community will suffer. Men will seek to live by preying upon one another. They will not so generally and fairly earn their livelihood by useful labor. Of course their moral character is injured; a great obstacle arises to hinder the progress of religion; and besides there must be a loss which will sooner or later be felt. Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished; but he that gathereth by labour shall increase. A diminution of honesty and industry must cause a real loss. The loss will come on the individual or on his fellow citizens. It is the law of God's providence that fair, honest and diligent labor shall be the surest way to success and prosperity. And when men turn aside from this way bad effects will follow. When many thus turn aside the community will suffer.

Are not we at the present time, suffering these injurious effects of the prevailing excitement for gain?—N. H. Observer.

FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editors of the Public Ledger:

GENTLEMEN:—Do me the favor to publish the following letter, addressed to the People of the United States.

Your obedient servant,

DAIEL O'CONNELL.

Dublin, Jan. 2, 1837.

To the People of the United States:

It is well known to the people of America, and to mankind in general, with a single exception, that the great end and aim of all my political manoeuvring, is the destruction of the monopolising power of Great Britain. To effect this a great deal of time is necessary, indeed, I can only hope to see the beginning of it. But, on the Americans rest my hope.—The rising generation of the U. States may not only be the beholders, but the conductors, of this destiny; and the time has arrived, when this mighty work for the preservation of nations should commence. If it does not commence now, let us bid farewell to all our hopes of the liberty and independence of mankind. That power—which has duped and enslaved a third of the inhabitants of the earth, has another stupendous enterprise on foot, to bring the most respectable nations on the face of the earth, to the foot-stool of British tyranny, for privileges which the United States at least, should never suffer them to have the power of granting.

Americans—Great Britain is not satisfied with her encroachments upon Hindostan, Persia, China, her dominions on the Mediterranean, her possessions in North America; not only over South America, but every nation beneath the vault of Heaven, at least, so far as relates to their commercial concerns.

She is about to declare war against the Republic of Columbia, on what ground she hardly knows, but for what purpose the whole world ought to know. The grand consequence which is to proceed from the conquest of Columbia, is the making of a great ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien, and the establishment of another Gibraltar, to compel the nations of the earth to beg a permit to the Pacific Ocean. Will this tremendous enterprise produce no consequence, which Americans may look upon without jealousy and apprehension? Depend upon it, Americans, as sure as my hopes and efforts are disappointed and defeated by your regardlessness, so sure the glory of your country is circumscribed forever. And what is liberty itself, without national glory? What is a nation, without the homage and admiration of mankind? Do you not already feel, that you are far, very, from having arrived at the elevation which the genius of your government and institutions is capable of raising you to? I am sure you do. Then begin to act. Your means are superabundant. Mexico has given you sufficient cause to wage war against her. Shove her out of your way and go to work. The cutting of a canal through the isthmus of Panama, will lessen your surplus revenue, preserve the several States from squabbling about it, and confer an honor on your nation. Mankind will justly acknowledge it to be the most noble, stupendous work ever effected by a nation. And when you consider, that there is nothing to prevent you from effecting this grand object but your delicacy in making a conquest of Mexico, you are also to consider, that such a conquest would not only be justified before the world, by the events which have occurred between the United States and her, but would be vastly productive of good, even to the can itself. The Mexicans could live much happier under the protection of the Federal Government of the United States. It ought to be a maxim with nations, that a design which is productive of more good than evil, should be prosecuted.

Suffer Great Britain to accomplish his design, and what would be the consequences in peace or war? You may conceive the humiliation and degradation that all other civilized nations would be reduced to, in a period of peace; but in a time of war, you may strive to imagine the advantages of that pass to the Pacific, in the hands of your enemy; but your imagination will fail you—the evil consequences of such an event to a neighboring commercial nation, I will not dare to predict.

Americans—brothers in love of liberty: I implore you not to suffer this enemy of human liberty and human happiness, this aspirant to the dominion of the globe, this plunderer of mankind, to perpetuate her existence, at the future expense of all other civilized nations.

Your ever faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THE FUTURE.—The effect of the existing pressure will be, to make men extremely cautious, in future how they run in debt, and to induce many who now depend more or less upon Bank accommodations, to dispense with them altogether. If we do not miss our calculations, this pressure will be followed by a great calm in money matters, when there will be more lenders than borrowers. Men who have got their fingers

burnt, will be very cautious how they expose them to the fire again. The lesson, though dearly bought may be, on the whole, a profitable one. For some time at last, after the present is over, business will generally be conducted with prudence and moderation; speculation will be no longer an epidemic; men will not expect to make fortunes in a day, and in matter of living they will keep within their means. Happy days are in reserve for the business community, if only they can be saved from bad legislation and surplus revenues. In spite of both, affairs will adjust themselves in due time, to the required level.—*Flor. Gaz.*

With all due respect, we ask the Federal Whig Presses, if the veto by President Jackson of the United States Bank charter, if the removal of the Deposites, or any other of the financial measures of the late or present Administration, caused the depressed state of money and business affairs in France, described in the Foreign news which will be found in this day's paper? We further ask our astute contemporaries, if they have not so long viewed General Jackson as the parent of all the evils of every description which beset the country, that they seriously believe the battle of New Orleans produced the mercantile convulsion in 1819; and his election to the Presidency, the Cholera in 1832! Such results are at least as probable from such causes, as that his measures during the last eight years have brought about the present deranged state of money matters.—*American Constitution.*

Specie Circular.—If we believe in all the melancholy disasters attributed to the specie circular, it is the most astonishing document ever penned. Its power must have been magical and supernatural. It is producing revolution and civil war in the United States. It has ruined the commerce of England, and paralyzed that of France; its influence felt in Copenhagen and St. Petersburg; it has prostrated the trade of Hamburg and all the north of Germany; it has favored the cause of Don Carlos in Spain by preventing a supply of money to pay off the soldiers of the British auxiliary legion; it has created embarrassments in the commerce of the Levant and compelled the Pacha of Egypt and the Grand Sultan to dismiss their ship carpenters; it has caused numerous bankruptcies in Bombay and Madras. Its influence is admitted to be incomprehensible, and its operations secret—but if we may credit some of the newspapers and orators of the opposition, it affects every part of the civilized world—and yet dreadful as are the evils which have flowed from it, we suspect the New York committee will not be able to convince Van Buren that he ought to recall it.—*N. O. Bee.*

A WIFE IN A THOUSAND.—An old gentleman, somewhat famous for his tremendously tough yarns, broached one during the late pressure, which was amusing enough for its absurdity, as well as for the confident air in which he delivered it. He said he had not been pressed for money during the late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business.—"One day in particular," to use the first person, "I look so terrible grim at breakfast that my wife discovered something was the matter. 'What ails you, my dear?' said she. 'Nothing,' says I.—'But there is,' says she. 'Well,' says I, 'if you will know, I have seventeen thousand dollars to pay to-day, and nothing to do it with.' 'Is that all?' says she. 'And enough too,' says I. With that she says nothing, but whips up stairs, and brings me down seventeen thousand dollars, all in the small change I had given her from time to time, to do her marketing with."

What wise acres are the whigs. They not only insist, that all the panic, pressure and distress which are now upon us, are the consequences of General Jackson's acts, but they kindly volunteered to enlighten the mercantile community of England on the subject of their embarrassments, and to inform them that all the derangement of their business is owing to the mal-administration of public affairs on this side of the water. The merchants of Great Britain, however, have presumed to exercise an opinion in a matter which deeply interests them, and the London press has spoken on a subject which it pretends, at least, to understand. In spite of all the wise counsels given them by the Whigs on this side of the water, they insist that the evil which infects the American trade has its origin in Great Britain, and that the conduct of the Government of the United States has had nothing to do with it. They pretend to know a little about their own affairs. They think they understand their own business, and the causes of its prosperity or adversity. But—if the modern whigs in this country are to be believed, the mercantile community of Great Britain are in a state of the most profound ignorance in relation to their business operations, and they must look to this side of the water for instruction on this point. The British press laughs to scorn the idea, that Gen. Jackson has produced exciting embarrassments in that country, and it must look with contempt on the efforts of political and financial carlatans here to create such an impression. I must be a great consolation to an English merchant, to tell him that he does not under-

stand his own business, that he is embarrassed, not on account of the wild spirit of speculation at home, not on account of credit extended beyond all former parallel, and all old rules of prudence, but because, God wot! General Jackson has issued a specie circular which has had the effect of checking speculation in wild-lands in this country.—*N. Y. Times.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Affair of the Vixen.

The much talked of affair of the *Vixen*, seized by the Russians in the Black Sea, has at length undergone a long discussion in Parliament. The subject is so important, as involving the tranquility of Europe, that we have given insertions to several of the principal speeches. These will be read with all the interest they deserve, which is not a little. We have generally been of opinion that the peace of Europe was secure—that no difference existed amongst the great powers of sufficient import to disturb the general harmony that prevailed, and that in addition to a lack of inclination also. But now it would appear even from the admissions of Lord Palmerston himself, who was anxious to soothe the indignation of the House—that cause does exist for war, and that England cannot much longer put off a day of settlement with Russia, without sustaining a loss of national honor. This is a painful conclusion to arrive at, and would induce us to accede to the farther delay, craved for by the foreign Secretary, in the hope that the Northern Autocrat will give such explanations, and put the trade of Circassia on such a footing as will satisfy the British nation. The *Vixen* was seized on two grounds—for an alleged violation of the Russian revenue laws, and for attempting to break a blockade. Now these two allegations appear to refute each other, for if Russia exercised the legitimate sovereignty over Circassia, why should she establish a blockade, for it would not surely be necessary to blockade her own ports. If on the other hand, Russia only considered herself at war with Circassia, and was attempting to conquer it by force of arms, all attempts to impose revenue regulations would be illegal, until the conquest was consummated. A blockade then, and revenue jurisdiction seem in this case to be incompatible. But Russia in reality claims the sovereignty of Circassia, and derives her doubtful title from Turkey, which latter power ceded it to Russia, in the Treaty of Adrianople. Now Turkey had no right to make such a cession, because Circassia formed no part of the Turkish empire, but had on all occasions resisted the Ottoman assumption and maintained its independence. Russia moreover had, in the treaty of London, previously agreed with England and France, not to acquire any territory of the Porte. This treaty she broke by accepting Circassia, or rather by signing the treaty which conveyed its pretended cession. In strict honor and good faith Turkey could not give, nor Russia receive, the territory in question; and yet upon this doubtful title, with Circassia herself in arms asserting independence, is the British flag violated, British property confiscated, and Englishmen incarcerated in Muscovite dungeons.

The full enormity of the case is ably set forth in the speech of Lord Dudley Stuart, who, without reserve branded Lord Palmerston with his want of spirit, and with scandalously trifling with the honor of England. The English spirit however is roused, for both Tories and Radicals spoke out; and their impotence is only restrained with the hope that Russia will concede to negotiation and remonstrance, what she has heretofore denied to justice.

We regret that we must conclude this article as we began it, by saying—that if Russia does not recede from her high pretensions, war must ensue, or the honor of England will be tarnished.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The President of the Branch of the Bank at Decatur, being told it his duty to instruct the Teller of said Bank to discontinue the redemption of the notes of said Bank in specie, he has done so to himself and to the institution to state distinctly the causes which have produced this determination.

The unprecedented pecuniary embarrassment that pervades every section of our hitherto prosperous and flourishing country, the total destruction of confidence, produced thereby, and the unexpected nature of the crash that came without notice and against every expectation and anticipation, which had been or could have been formed upon the subject, would alone be reasons sufficient and satisfactory to justify this step. But he is not willing to acknowledge the simple and unassisted operation of these causes, powerful as they are, could alone have effected this object, had not the peculiar circumstances that surrounded this Bank and its local position, exposed it so greatly to heavy runs for specie both from our neighboring States and our citizens at home. In a few weeks the land sales at Pontiac commenced and this is the nearest Bank to that point of any out of the State of Mississippi, and not only the cities of our own State but others have made arrangements to engage in that trade which they could not do without specie, and which they found most convenient to demand at the counter of this Bank which they have done

for the last few weeks to a large and heavy amount. These heavy runs for the land sales and the necessity of having money that would do to carry or send out of the State, for which purpose also much specie has been taken away, have produced distrust and want of confidence every where, the ability of this Bank to sustain itself, and has greatly increased the demand for specie and is increasing at every day, until a total suspension was ascertained to be inevitable, and the only alternative left was to stop it once and to secure the Bank and the people as far as could be done, or to delay until a appalling necessity compelled this unwelcome course.

Under present circumstances the total practicality of obtaining specie at this point must be and is well known to all persons in the least acquainted with the facts and had specie been more easily obtained than it is, the almost entire failure of the dealers in it to meet their engagements, would have placed beyond its power the means to command enough properly to have sustained itself.

Those who hold paper of the Bank need not be apprehensive that any loss will arise thereby, for the bank will soon it is hoped be able to resume the redemption of its paper and its friends generally may rest fully satisfied that no Bank in the State or out of it is in a more safe and solvent condition.

H. GREENE, Pres't.

The directors of the branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur referring to the letter of the President, state to the Public that by a resolution of their Board, this day adopted, they approve of his course and the reasons contained therein, in said letter and add their testimony to his; that the Bank is in a solvent condition and that no fears need be entertained of the final ability of the Bank to redeem all its paper and resume successfully its operations. It is also their hope and belief that the time is not far distant when confidence will be restored and the Bank relieved from the pressure of its embarrassments.

Decatur, May 17th. 1837.

MOBILE, May 12.

The Public meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, was by no means an unanimous one. It was about equally divided on the subject of recommending our banks to suspend specie payment. After some animated remarks, pro and con, the question was put and decided in the affirmative. The meeting which was numerously attended, then adjourned; but the minority remained, organized, discussed, and finally adopted the following resolutions, which we had not yesterday time to insert:

1st. Resolved, That we will deeply regret any necessity which shall induce any Bank in the State, to suspend specie payment.

2d. Resolved, That a suspension of specie payment by any bank whose Charter is thereby subjected to forfeiture, is, in contemplation of law, a fraud upon the individual rights of the citizens of this state.

3d. Resolved, That the course which the Banks have pursued, in pressing collections and instituting suits against the citizens of the State, does not entitle them to the sympathies of this community only so far as is required by the general interest of the State.

4th. Resolved, That the charters of both the Mobile Bank and the Planters and Merchants Bank, would be subjected to forfeiture by a suspension of specie payment.

5th. Resolved, That the State Bank, any of its Branches would justly be subjected, by a suspension of specie payment, to damages to the holders of their bills protested for non-payment. And that we shall consider a suspension of specie payment by any one of the Banks in this city, as an evidence that other than legitimate objects have been pursued in its course of business.

W. J. VANDEGRAFF, Ch'n.

W. J. JONES, Sec'y.

CRIMINAL COURT—SUICIDE.

The trial of Reynolds, accused of killing a man named Barre, which has been pending for some days, terminated yesterday by the young man shooting himself with a pistol in prison. The coroner, having been called to inspect the body, convened a jury of six citizens, assisted by Doctors Lutzberg and J. E. Ker. The medical gentleman, having examined the body, declared that the ball had pierced the root of the mouth and was stopped in the back of the head, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had voluntarily accomplished his death in this manner. The coroner's proceedings having been transmitted to the criminal court, the verdict was recorded in its journal.

The news of the suicide spread through the city, and collected a large concourse of people in the vicinity of the jail. A strange rumor was circulated for a time among the crowd, and found some minds weak enough to receive it. "This suicide (it was said) is nothing but a trick to snatch a culprit from justice, and save from merited punishment a man belonging to a rich and respectable family. The body ought to be identified to see if it be dead or alive." Several voices cried out, "let us see the body! let us see the body!" But the sheriff knew the nature and extent of his duties, and properly refused to gratify such a misplaced curiosity. He directed the corps to be put into a shroud and conveyed to the house of the family.

The act of the sheriff seemed to confirm

the suspicions of the crowd. No act of outrage or insult, however, was offered to the public. But during the whole forenoon, clamor continued, and the multitude concluded that because they had not been permitted by the civil power; and this some of them persisted in believing, notwithstanding the character of the sheriff and his officers, notwithstanding two respectable physicians, the coroner and six reputable citizens had all declared, after a rigid investigation, the nature of the case, and notwithstanding the mother of the deceased had appeared among the crowd in all the anguish that her situation would naturally occasion, making her way through the mass to the prison where she fell down and fainted on the dead body of her son!

The multitude finally dispersed in quietness.—*N. O. Bee.*

Another suicide.—One of the most esteem-

A Proclamation.

By Clement C. Clay, Governor of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The commercial and pecuniary distress, now prevailing in this State, and the injury to the inhabitants; and, whereas, it appears from a meeting of the good citizens of this State, that a Constitutional remedy for the same may be devised and enacted; and, whereas, it is believed, that undue efforts should be made, to impair the value of our Banks, and depreciate the value of the circulating medium, which it is hoped may be, or counteracted, by Legislative intervention, Now, therefore, be it known, That, of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, as Governor of the State of Alabama, I do hereby convene the Legislature of the State, and require the Members thereof to assemble at the Capitol, in Tuscaloosa, on the MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, then and to deliberate, and act upon such matters in their wisdom, may deem necessary for the relief of the people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at Tuscaloosa, this 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, and of American Independence, the thirty-first.

By the Governor, C. C. Clay.

T. B. TUNSTALL, Secretary of State.

From the above Proclamation, it will be seen, that Gov. Clay has, in compliance with a wish of a considerable portion of the people of the State, determined to convene a special session of the General Assembly, on the 1st of June next. The reasons influencing the Governor to adopt this course, are briefly specified in the Proclamation.—They are as will be described, first a supposition that a special session of the Legislature is desired by a large portion of the people of the State; secondly, a belief that some constitutional remedy or relief, for the pecuniary distress now existing in commerce and financial affairs, may be devised and enacted; and thirdly, the necessity of the adoption of some measures to relieve our Banking Institutions from the severe and embarrassing situation which they are now placed.

We suppose that the first and third reasons, have mainly induced the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature. He has recollected, that in his letter to the committee, he stated that he was not then satisfied of the existence of any sufficient reasons to convene a session of the Legislature, but he was satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desired an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, whatever might be his own opinion of the expediency of such a course, feel bound to convene it. At that time had been but a few meetings of the people upon the subject; then however, there have been several meetings held in different portions of the State; all of which have urged upon the Governor, in the warm terms, the propriety and crying necessity of calling session. These meetings have not been confined to the Southern portion of the State, where the greatest distress is supposed to be prevalent; but have been held in various counties, middle and north Alabama. Besides these public expressions of opinion, the Governor has received numerous communications from many of the different sections of the State, insisting upon the necessity of a special meeting of the Legislature, and asserting the anxious desire of the people thereof. On the other hand, no expression of public sentiment in opposition to the convention of the Legislature, has been made. Under these circumstances, Gov. Clay has been induced to issue his proclamation for a special session; convinced that if not a majority, a large, respectable and intelligent portion of the people of the State, whose opinions, as yet unexpressed, he felt bound to respect, desire him to call that course.

One of the principle reasons, which has induced the Governor's course, is we suppose, the embarrassing and alarming situation, in which the Banks of our State are now placed. In consequence of the pressure, all of them have been alarmed, and compelled to contract their circulation, and indeed one of them, the Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, have been forced to stop specie payment. This alarming circumstance, and the evils necessarily resulting from it, have had, no doubt, a determining influence upon the Governor's course. The constitution of our State provides, that case any bank neglects or refuses to pay on demand, any bill, note or obligations issued by it, in full, it shall be deemed to have abandoned its charter, and its assets shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof, after the payment of the debts of the bank, shall be distributed to the holders of the bills, notes or obligations, in proportion to the amount of their claims. The Governor, in his proclamation, has expressed his opinion, that the banks of the State, in consequence of the pressure, have abandoned their charters, and he has taken the precaution to issue his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, and for those reasons, and others of a minor nature and importance, such as the selection of a United States Senator to apply the vacancy produced by the appointment of Mr. McKinley to the Bench of the Circuit Court of the United States, we approve his course. Our readers are aware that we do not believe the Legislature can adopt any measure that will permanently and effectually relieve the pressure in commercial and monetary affairs. We advance this opinion in our last number, and we still entertain it. The present evils are deeply seated for Legislative cure. They are not the result of causes beyond their control, and we fear, any action of theirs will but tend to aggravate and increase them. The only remedy will be found in the honesty, industry and economy of the people, and in an entire abstinence from speculation and overbanking. We much fear a greater portion of the time of the called session will be spent in efforts to increase the banking capital of our State—no doubt upon the principle that "the hair of the same dog will cure the dog." We trust that the republican firmness of a majority of the Legislature will prevent this, and save our State from a system whose ruinous effects are now apparent in Mississippi. It will however be time enough to discuss upon this subject when the Legislature assembles.—*17th.*

MEXICO.

The latest advices from this unhappy country leave the affairs of its government in an unsettled state. The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs has drawn up, and caused to be published, an official note to our government, in which he complacently of the recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States.—*Id.*

From the Louisville Journal. We received from a respectable traveller the particulars of one of the most atrocious and horrible occurrences that ever disgraced the annals of human life, civilized or savage. A feeble bodied man, whose name we did not learn, settled a few years ago on the Mississippi, a short distance below Randolph, on the Tennessee side. He succeeded in amassing property to the value of about \$14,000, and, like most of the settlers, made a business of selling wood to the boats. This he sold at \$20 a cord, while his neighbors asked \$3. One of them came to remonstrate against his underselling; and had a fight with his brother-in-law, Clark in which he was beaten. He then went to obtain legal process against Clark, and returned with deputy sheriff, attended by a posse of desperate villains. When they arrived at Clark's home, he was seated amongst his children, and the instantly fired on him, wounding two of his children, and putting two or three balls through his body. Clark ran, was overtaken and knocked down; in the midst of his cries for mercy, one of the villains fired a pistol in his mouth, killing him instantly.—They then required the settlers to sell his property to them and leave the count. He, fearing that they would otherwise take his life, sold them his valuable property for \$200, and departed with his family. The sheriff was one of the purchasers.

Dates from Mexico to the 8th of April, received at the Merchants Exchange, state that Bustamante, has been unanimously elected President. He has promised the French Admiral, who is now in Mexico, every satisfaction, and will do the same to every foreign power that feels itself injured or insulted by the late forced loan imposed on complete reformation of the laws of Mexico, which draw the forces destined for Texas, &c.

General Bravo sent dispatches to the different departments, informing them of the capture of the Mexican brig of war by the U. S. sloop of war *Albatross*, and requested that all the American vessels should be detained, and that the authorities should act in this without orders from the gov-

...and sudden transition from neuter to male.
from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so
I ventured the operation, and was truly astonished
find such sudden relief, after being twice stung.
was able to attend to my business, and what was
surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded
were of the most pleasant nature. Given under
hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON

March 23d, 1836.—6.

BLANK DEEDS

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1837.

NO. 21.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY J. F. GRANT.

Subscription received for less than one year in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. In advance, and no subscription discount. If arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

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For the first 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$1.50 for the first week, and 75 cents for each subsequent week. For a full page, \$2.50 for the first week, and 1.25 for each subsequent week. For a half page, \$1.50 for the first week, and 75 cents for each subsequent week. For a quarter page, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. For a single line, 50 cents for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. For a single line, 50 cents for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week. For a single line, 50 cents for the first week, and 25 cents for each subsequent week.

GOODS.

We acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully request the continuance thereof. We leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS** arriving, directly from NEW-YORK. We enter into a detail of the articles contained therein, suffice it to say, that it is general, embraces a great variety of

WINTER GOODS.

The largest and most complete assortment ever before offered in this place. Being recently located we will offer Goods as cheap as can be afforded in this market. We invite come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co., Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—tf.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HAUCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at Cord, Coosa County, for the accommodation of visitors—his fare will be as good as can be afforded. Cord, May 17th, 1837.—3t.

The Talladega Register will insert the above.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one barrel horse supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, no marks perceptible, and appraised to for sale.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—3t.

ABANDONED.

ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, left hind foot white, marked saddle and collar, shod with half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small round hind neck; he may probably aim to Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.

RUFUS M. MYNATT. April 20, 1837.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY. The undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as **Living & forwarding Agents** for country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country planters, at the shortest notice, to the Northern States, and with the least expense and delay, and with the least interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL. No 41. The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will be above four insertions, and forward their

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named "GREEN", between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, very stout built, yellow complexion, large whiskers. He says he was stolen away from some time since, by a man named Evans, from Elbert-Hibler, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. May 20, 1837.—4t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEZ, and says he belongs to Alley-Pollard, a County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor. May 5th, 1837.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Alexander Brant, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck, supposed to be stolen by the fistula, a lump about the girth, a scar on his back, a few gray hairs on his forehead, and a few gray hairs on his forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P. May 1st, 1837.

THE PRINTER.

There he stands at his case; his eyes are fixed on his copy, while his fingers obey to his will, collect the letters from their various boxes, and place them together so as to form words, sentences, complete articles of news, politics, or literature. The musician at the piano can hardly compete with the printer in his rapidity and precision of his digital motion. Like the pianist who plays with his music book and instrument before him, the printer sees and comprehends at a glance the ever varying results his fingers must produce, and does not hesitate a moment to perform the necessary action with the rapidity of lightning. Like notes from the instrument, every letter, every word, every stop, is called forth in its proper place, till complete ensemble is formed, which the memory can treasure up, and which the mind can conceive and digest. But how different are the final effects produced in those two instances! The musician creates a series of melodious and harmonious sounds, which please the ear for a moment and die away; the feelings, gay or sad, desponding or enthusiastic, mild or violent, are excited for the moment—but the charm soon ceases, and though but the recollection of past pleasures or pain remains upon the mind. But the Printer's labor bears everlasting fruit; he spreads before mankind the arcana of knowledge, and works with the sages in the laboratory of reason; he sends messengers to every one of the human family; he invokes all men to behold the beauties of truth and seeks to make the mass of mankind conscious of those immutable rights with which man is invested at his birth by nature and nature's God. The Printer has been, since the fifteenth century, the faithful and most active auxiliary of learning. That day the Printer first struck off a sheet from a rough block of types—from that day we may date the universal spread of knowledge, and the gradual disfranchisement of mankind from the bonds of ignorance of superstition and oppression. From that day has man gradually advanced to the general enjoyment of free, enlightened, and republican institutions. From that day, royalty and its concomitants began to decay, and fair liberty to grow in their place.

It might continue to show, in detail, the correctness of the general outline I have drawn, but the immense benefits which the art of Printing has conferred upon mankind, have been described by able and more eloquent pens than mine. Let me present a single hypothesis; suppose that the great projectiveness, and teacher of all arts and sciences; suppose that the art of Printing had never been discovered, at what stage of progress would we now find natural philosophy, astronomy, mechanics, navigation, and many arts which conduce so effectually to the comfort and preservation of mankind? Where would now be those liberties we hold so dear? Yet in the womb of futurity, the discoveries of a Newton would have been the treasure of an exclusive few. Watt and Fulton would, perhaps, never have learned the first principles of mechanics, and Franklin might never have read a book, nor published a single principle tending to the independence of his country.

The ancients of Greece and Rome certainly numbered some great and wise men, but beyond the circle in which these learned men moved, how few received a glimpse of science, how few ever learned to read; and how difficult it was to obtain instruction or books. Now, through the agency of Printing, our means of acquiring knowledge are unlimited, and its dissemination is universal. The consequence is, that a greater number labor to unravel and make useful the secrets of nature, and the progress of mankind towards perfection is a thousand times more rapid.

The Printer, as an individual, comes directly under the constant influence of the instructive and liberal art he professes. The Printer reads more, and possesses more varied and general information, than the theologian, lawyer or avowed philosopher. It is the Printer's trade to read constantly, day after day, during his whole life; he earns his daily bread by reading slowly and carefully, for he must follow and put the words we read into type letter by letter; he must dwell awhile upon every sentence. Does the merchant know the prices of cotton and other goods in distant countries—the intelligence is perused by a Printer before a merchant touches it. Does the politician discuss the affairs of nations—he owes his knowledge to the Printer, who is always ahead of him in point of information. Does the physician study the work of some profound Esculapius—let him look at the little page, and he will see that he owes the work to a Printer, who has read it over and over to see that not a letter is wanted, not a comma out of place. The same may be said of the lawyer, the minister, and the scientific mechanic. The Printer stands at the door of their learning, and holds the keys which open it.

The Printer is a great traveller. There

are few Printers in the United States who have not visited every State in the Union. They are sure of finding a printing office in every village, and consequently do not hesitate to travel wherever their fancy may lead them, sure of finding in their brother typographers friends ready to assist them in their work, or obtain a situation for them. The Printer is consequently thoroughly acquainted with his country in general, and in detail; none can know better or speak of it more correctly. Sometimes he crosses the Atlantic; and while he prints geographicals and books of travel, he takes occasion to view with his own eyes every part of the old and new world.

The Printer is always a good grammarian; and it frequently happens that men whose productions are esteemed by the public, owe it to the Printer that they are not written down asses. Often, very often, does it happen that manuscript is put into the hands of the type-setter full of gross grammatical errors, sentences devoid of sense, and without a single point of capital letter. When this has passed through his hands, the errors are corrected, the punctuation and capitals are all set in their proper places. The conceited author finds himself all at once a grammatical and logical writer, and basks in the sun of popularity, which he owes to some unobtrusive son of Gutterburgh. He takes care not to give credit to the proper person; but, on the contrary, should some of his blunders remain uncorrected, he is sure to lay them all to the charge of the "ignorant printer," such is the false and unjust phrase ignorant writers frequently use.

No trade, class, or profession, except law and physic has furnished a greater proportion of learned and distinguished persons than the Printing press. From the day of Franklin to the present time, our legislative halls, our places of honor, have been ornamented by talented and eloquent Printers. The bar is often indebted to the printing office for some of its ablest members; in this city we have living and prominent examples of the fact.

The Printers, wherever they can unite a sufficient force, generally form themselves into a society for the purpose of assisting each other in cases of need. These societies fix the rates of wages, the hours of work, and provide for the sick and unfortunate. They bind themselves by the strictest and most honorable rules to preserve the dignity of their art, and to defend each other against the injustice of grasping employers. If a Printer should dishonor his trade, or work under wages he is immediately stigmatized and disowned. It is very rare that a Printer can be induced to dishonor the pledges he has given to his fellow-workmen.

The Printer is essentially a democrat—that is to say, opposed to the aristocracy of riches; and though so far above the generality of artisans in knowledge and talent, yet he is proud of being called a mechanic; and he frequently boasts that his subsistence is earned by the sweat of his brow.

I know many graduates of college who might be made to blush for their ignorance by the mechanic they despise. But the boast of these proud aristocrats must gradually fall beneath the power of the press; and it is probable that when the laboring classes of Europe and America will claim their true rank in society, and will call for the enjoyment of more equal rights, their spokesman will be a Printer.

CONVICTION UPON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the year 1723, a young man who was serving his apprenticeship in London to a master sailmaker, got leave to visit his mother, to spend the Christmas holidays. She lived a few miles beyond Deal, in Kent. He walked the journey, and on his arrival at Deal, in the evening, being much fatigued, and also troubled with a bowel complaint, he applied to the landlady of a public-house, who was acquainted with his mother, for a night's lodging. Her house was full, and every bed occupied; but she told him, that if he would sleep with her uncle, who had lately come ashore, and was boatswain of an Indian ship, he should be welcome. He was glad to accept the offer, and after spending the evening with his new comrades, they retired to rest. In the middle of the night he was awakened by his complaint, and waking his bedfellow, he asked him the way to the garden. The boatswain told him to go through the kitchen; but as he would find it difficult to open the door into the yard, the latch being out of order, he desired him to take a knife out of his pocket, with which he could raise the latch. The young man did as he was directed, and after remaining near half an hour in the yard, he returned to his bed, but was much surprised to find his companion had risen and gone. Being impatient to visit his mother and friends, he also arose before day, and pursued his journey, and arrived at home at noon. The landlady, who had been told of his intention to depart early, was not surprised; but not seeing her uncle in the morning, she went to

call him. She was dreadfully shocked to find the bed stained with blood, and every enquiry after her uncle was in vain. The alarm now became general; and on further examination, marks of blood were traced from the bedroom into the street, and at intervals down to the edge of the pier-head. Rumour was immediately busy, and suspicion fell of course of the young man who slept with him, that he had committed the murder, and thrown the body over the pier into the sea. A warrant was issued against him, and he was taken that evening at his mother's house. On his being examined and searched, marks of blood were discovered on his shirt and trousers, and in his pocket were a knife and a remarkable silver coin, both of which the landlady swore positively were her uncle's property; and that she saw them in his possession, on the evening he retired to rest with the young man. On these strong circumstances the unfortunate youth was found guilty. He related all the above circumstances in his defence, but as he could not account for the marks of blood on his person, unless that he got them when he returned to the bed, nor for the silver coin being in his possession, his story was not credited. The certainty of the boatswain's disappearance, and the blood at the pier-head, traced from his bedroom, were too evident signs of his being murdered; and even the judge was so convinced of his guilt, that he ordered the execution to take place in three days. At the fatal tree the youth declared his innocence, and persisted in it with such asseverations, that many pitied him, though none doubted the justness of his sentence.

The executioners of those days were not so expert at their trade as modern ones, and were drops of platforms invented. The young man was very tall, his feet sometimes touched the ground, and some of his friends who surrounded the gallows, contrived to give the body support as it was suspended. After being cut down, those friends bore it speedily away in a coffin, and in the course of a few hours animation was restored and the innocent saved. When he was able to move, his friends insisted on his quitting the country, and never returning. He accordingly traveled by night to Portsmouth, where he entered on board a man-of-war, on the point of sailing for a distant part of the world; and as he changed his name, and disguised his person, his melancholy story never was discovered. After a few years of service, during which his exemplary conduct was the cause of his promotion through the lower grades, he was at last made a master's mate, and his ship being paid off in the West Indies, he, with a few more of the crew, were transferred to another man-of-war, which had just arrived short of hands from a different station. What were his feelings of astonishment and then of delight and ecstasy, when almost the first person he saw on board his new ship was the identical boatswain for whose murder he had been tried, condemned, and executed five years before! He was the surprise of the old boatswain much less when he heard the story. An explanation of all the mysterious circumstances then took place. It appeared that the boatswain had been bled for a pain in the side by the barber, unknown to his niece, on the day of the young man's arrival at Deal, that when the young man awakened him, and retired to the yard, he found the bandage had come off his arm during the night, and that the blood was flowing afresh. Being alarmed, he rose to go to the barber, who lived across the street; but a pressing gang laid hold of him just as he left the public-house, they hurried him to the pier, where their boat was waiting; a few minutes brought them on board a frigate, and under weigh for the East Indies, and he omitted ever writing home to account for his sudden disappearance. Thus were all the circumstances explained by the friends, thus strangely met. The young man, being found in possession of the young man, could only be explained by the coincidence that when the boatswain gave him the knife in the dark, it is probable, as the coin was in the same pocket, it stuck between the blades of the knife, and in this manner became unconsciously the strongest proof against him.

On their return to England, this wonderful explanation was told to the judge and jury who tried the cause, and it is probable they never after convicted a man on circumstantial evidence. It also made a great noise in Kent at the time. Liverpool Kaleidoscope.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

There is now living near the mountain that divides Penn's from the Nittany valley, Centre county, Pa., an old man called Samuel A—, who has been in his younger days, one of the most successful of the wolf and panther hunters of that wild region, and of whom, the following anecdote is related by his acquaintances.

From various signs well known to panther hunters, Mr. A. was aware that a large male panther had been in his neighborhood for several years, but owing to circumstances the most prominent of which, was the

superior cunning of the animal, he had so far eluded the vigilance of the hunters.

At length, however, after a slight fall of snow Mr. A. found the tracks of this formidable animal, and securing his trusty dog to his person by a cord, with his tomhawk at his side, and rifle in his hand, he immediately started on a "chase."

Led on by his dog, the hunter followed his game for several hours through the bushes, briars, and underwood of the valley at the edge.

At length, by a toilsome and difficult ascent, they reached the summit of the mountain ridge, and proceeded for some time along it when, on a sudden the dog stopped short, and raising his head, discovered for himself and his master the object of their search, lying crouched on a large limb projecting from the trunk of a red oak, and fearfully near them. The hunter, in his haste to fire, forgot to unloose his dog, who was still fast to his person, neither did he make a "dead shot."

The instant the panther felt the ball, he sprang to the ground, which he scarcely reached before the courageous dog seized him to advantage—a dreadful conflict now ensued between them—they were on the very brink of the steep declivity of the mountain, and down it they went, and in their deadly strife dragged with them the now helpless hunter, who soon lost the power of standing upright—sometimes the panther was uppermost—sometimes the dog, and some times the man.

Thus they rolled and struggled together for three hundred feet down the mountain, before they reached a stopping place—the dog still held the panther, and it in turn used its teeth and claws with fearful effect on the dog and master, and would have succeeded in killing the dog, notwithstanding the wound he had received from the rifle ball, had not the latter, immediately upon regaining his feet, tomhawked him, and thus put an end to the fight—Duck's County Intelligencer.

FROM FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA, April 29

Below will be found an extract of a letter from the principal citizens of Walton County, to the editor, dated April 25th, 1837.

The unhappy circumstance which it details, is the direct consequence, no doubt, of the worse than savage conduct of the whites towards the Indian who was, the other day, killed at Black Water. These misguided savages were seeking concealment. They were not disposed to shed the blood of the white man, but the outrage committed at Black Water, has exasperated them to the last degree; and we may now look for a savage war with all its attendant horrors. The Indians are incapable of discriminating. They imagine the outrage from which one of the number has suffered, shows the disposition of the white men, generally, towards them, and the unhappy consequence will probably be, that before they can be driven from their present hiding places, many valuable lives will be sacrificed. On whose head rests the blood of these victims?

In our last we omitted to mention, that immediately on hearing of the Black Water outrage, above alluded to, Com. Dallas, apprehending the very thing which has occurred in Walton county, but supposing that the blow would be struck nearer to us, sent a party of men under the command of Lieut. Howison to protect the Black Water settlements. Lieut. H. took with him an Indian woman and a boy ten years old, who had been detained and sent here after the affair of Black Water. The woman was despatched to the camp of the fugitives, accompanied by two friendly Indians. The friendly Indians came back the next day, with the information that the fugitives would not permit the woman to return, and threatened to fire upon them; that they had been informed of the affair at Black Water, and were very much exasperated.

There is but little doubt that the murders mentioned in the letter of our correspondent, were committed by the same party.

Early this week, Maj. Wilson and Lieut. Reynolds came here for the purpose of endeavoring to open a communication with these Indians, and persuade them to join the emigrating Creeks, now at Mobile Point. Mr. Reynolds, with two interpreters went in search of them, and last evening returned to this place to procure transportation to bring them hither, having received from the fugitives assurances with which he is entirely satisfied, that they will be ready to embark this day or to-morrow at Escrivan's Point. If Mr. R. succeeds in this very desirable object, he will deserve the thanks of the people here, for thus ridding them of the alarming presence of these savage neighbors.

The letter spoken of above is as follows:

DEAR SIR: It is my melancholy duty to inform you of the murder of five of our fellow-citizens by the Indians on Saturday morning last. Seven of the inhabitants of Pea River, on Friday the 21st left home for the purpose of hunting their cattle, and hun-

ted that day and the next day night on Gum Creek, as they thought in perfect security. At early dawn on Sunday morning, one of two of them arose and walked a few steps from the encampment, to see after their horses, that were hobbling out in the grass, when a pistol was fired at them and the war whoop raised, and a volley of twenty-five or thirty guns was poured upon them, which killed five of them on the spot, the other two were fortunate enough to gain the cover of a neighboring swamp, though one of them was severely wounded and the other's clothes was cut in several places by bullets.

The names of the killed (some of which are no doubt known to you) are, John Michael, Vaughan, Esq. John Porter, Joseph Nelson and Michael Elliott.

Gum Creek is one of the head branches of Shoal River, and the place where the murder was committed about thirty miles north-east from Alaquia, almost in the centre of Walton County.

Now my dear sir, as you know how sparse and widely spread the population of the country is, and how utterly impossible it is for this country to raise a sufficient force to drive these hell hounds from amongst us, and at the same time leave a sufficient force to protect the women and children, you will desire and receive our lasting gratitude, to exert all your influence with the powers that be, to have a sufficient force sent here to drive these devils away.

The people of this country generally support their families by cultivating a farm with their own hands, and we have barely provisions enough to last until the coming crop ripens, and if we are compelled to erect a fort, (which seems to be the only alternative or submit to the tender mercies of the scalping knife) to secure our families, the whole country will be ruined. No less than twenty children were made fatherless by the murders done by these devils on Sunday morning last.

Indian signs have been seen in several places in this country during the last six weeks, but as they had made no attempt to kill any one, we did hope they were disposed to do no further injury than to destroy our cattle. This hope is now fled, and all more or less alarmed.

With great respect,

Your friend, &c.

Since the reception of the foregoing letter, we have heard that a force was organized by the whites, and sent in pursuit of the Indians. They attacked them and killed two of their number. The others fled.

CINCINNATI, May 4.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

The following paragraph appears in the Gazette of yesterday:

"The abduction case.—The mystery of this affair is explained. The lady retired a few days, for the purpose of residing in the house of a confidential physician. As she wished to be incog. at the time, she gave her friends no special notice. The story told, on her return, is to be carried to the account of mental alienation! so much for popular and judicial gullibility.

"Such an early development of this mystery is unfortunate for book mongers. A most profitable Rebecca Reed and Maria Monk speculation might have been got up. The people were open-mouthed to swallow it."

We are not prepared to concur implicitly with the Gazette in the opinion that the mystery has been explained with reference to this singular case, though we are happy to state that the case has assumed such an aspect as must necessarily exculpate the individuals who were implicated in the alleged abduction. So far as the innocent and persecuted individuals have been identified in this affair, we are disposed to coincide with our neighbor of the Gazette, in the belief that the community has been most shamefully humbugged. The more recent developments, alluded to however, in the foregoing paragraph, have not in our opinion lessened the mystery of the affair. What are these developments? What do they explain? A Dr. —, a disciple of the Homeopathic school of Medicine, an ignoramus according to his own showing, in every thing appertaining to the legitimate Medical professions comes forward after the excitement has subsided—after the lives of innocent individuals have been jeopardized by an infuriated mob—two of them incarcerated, and two others compelled to leave the city by the force of public opinion, and declares he can explain the mystery of the young woman's case. We heard his explanation yesterday, before the examining judges. Except that his testimony went to exonerate innocent individuals, a circumstance at which every friend of humanity must rejoice, we do not know that it lessened the enormity of the case. If any thing, we think it has assumed a more revolting and mysterious aspect. The reader will naturally feel some curiosity to ascertain the particulars of the testimony. We should consider it an outrage upon decency to make the columns of a respectable newspaper a channel for communicating the disgusting developments which the evidence of this "confidential physician" elicited. If his testimony is to be relied upon, he has criminated himself. He has placed himself in a more disgraceful situation than the individuals whose exculpation his evidence has effected, were supposed to be in.—Rep.

From the New York Herald.
Astonishing Discovery! Electricity a Motive Power! Steam outside! A Revolution in Mechanical Railroad Cars and double Cylinders propelled by Lightning!

Enough of exclamations for the present. We witnessed yesterday the greatest discovery of modern times, or any times; a discovery which eclipses those of Gallileo, Newton, Hervey, Ruffon, and the whole race of Philosophers, from Aristotle downwards.

It is now a decided point that the mysterious principle of Electricity—Galvanism—Magnetism—for they are but modifications of the same principle—can be applied to machinery made to propel steamboats—can be applied to railroad cars—in short every purpose which steam is now applied, and to thousand of others. We have seen the models—witnessed the operation of the mysterious power that moves and regulates the universe; turning a seven inch wheel with the rapidity of lightning; raising a weight with a relative power fifty percent above that of the most perfect steam engines—and propelling a car on a circular railway.

Franklin proved that electricity is lightning—it has since been demonstrated that galvanism is a modification of the same principle. Since then, every year has brought to light some new principle connected with this mysterious agent, that has astonished the philosophic world. The effects of galvanism upon the dead bodies of animals—imparting to them muscular and nervous energy, served to indicate that it was nothing less than the principle of life itself. It was next discovered that magnetism was dependent upon this principle of gravitation; according to the Newtonian theory—the principle which moves the planets, and keeps all creation in order, will shortly be demonstrated to be but the effects of the same sublime discovery.

Every thing in nature is simple when it is once understood. Every body has seen the magnet or loadstone, and witnessed the force with which it attracts iron or another magnet. Every one knows, or ought to know, that every magnet has a North and South Pole—a positive end, and a negative. We wish those to know who do not already, that the most powerful magnets in the world magnets capable of raising 1500 pounds are produced by the action of a Galvanic battery. It should be known that when two magnets are put together, the North and South Poles of each attracts the other, but the North Pole repels the North and the South, though both attract iron. Now we come to the point—Galvanism, applied to pieces of iron in a certain way, gives them a high magnetic power. By means of this power, and those powerful attractions and repulsions, a magnetic wheel is made to revolve within a magnetic circle, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a thunderbolt; yet it can be set in motion and managed by a child, and the direction changed instantly.

The power can be increased indefinitely, can be applied in any situation, or to any purpose—to wind silk or raise a frigate, and while the machine is so simple as never to get out of order, so free from friction as never to wear out, it will cost at first less than it would take to oil the greasy, smoky, noisy, machines that have blown so many poor creatures into eternity.

From the New York Evening Post.
AMERICA vs. GREAT BRITAIN.

How long will it be before the people of this country are as monopolized, ridden, as those of Great Britain? If the coal speculators, flour monopolizers, and avaricious landlords wish to see the condition of the people of England, let them look at the following picture, drawn by Lord Brougham's master hand:

"Taxes upon every thing upon earth, and the waters under the earth, on every thing that is put upon the foot, or covers the head—taxes on every thing that is grown at home, or comes from abroad—taxes on the raw materials of every other value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on light and heat, on the engine that decorates the grave and the rope which hangs the criminal, the nail of the coffin, the ribbon on the bride, the school-boy wraps his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle—taxes on the sauce which tempers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—the dying Englishman pours the drug which has paid ten per cent into the spoon which has paid twelve per cent—swallows it, and leans back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent—makes his will upon an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid one hundred pound for the privilege of putting him to death—high charges are demanded for burying him in the church—his virtues are handed down to his surviving friends on taxed marble, and he is then buried with his fathers to be taxed no more.

"Electric Telegraph again.—The gentleman alluded to by the Editor of the New York Observer, as the inventor of the Electric Telegraph, is Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the President of the N. A. D. While on his voyage from Europe several years since in company with Dr. Charles Jackson, the distinguished geologist of Boston, they often conversed on scientific subjects on board

the ship, particularly on the discoveries in galvanism, magnetism, and electricity. Mr. Morse then suggested the idea of an Electric Telegraph, and during the voyage he elaborated the whole machinery, even down to a set of type to be employed in the process, which he had cast on his arrival home, and which we have seen.

A Comfortable Place for Lunatics.—The "Friends Asylum" for Lunatics, at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, is in a highly prosperous condition. The mild, pure religion of the Friends, first discovered the true moral key to reach the most awful of human calamities, "a mind diseased." And to begin with their celebrated institution, at York (Eng.) up to the present day, their humane conciliatory treatment of the once chained and scourged victim of the lunatic cell, has worked on the subject in behalf of philanthropy and medical science, and entire revolution in the cure of insanity.

Hard case.—One sunny day last week a little boy gave a sixpence, the only one he had, to look for five minutes in a show-box. Just then his friend came along and begged to look just one moment. He could not refuse such a request, and gave up his eye-hole to the other, who looked and looked till the time had expired. This was too much for his philosophy, and his politeness had been stretched beyond its powers of extension. He burst into tears and exclaimed—"You are as bad as Mr. Johnson, that borrows father's paper every morning before he gets a chance to read it!"—A. F. Sun.

A BUSY BODY.

A down east editor says—I have to edit my paper, keep my books for the paper, and other business. do all my out-door business, put up all orders for goods, do all my correspondence, generally direct my papers, wait upon my customers, have the care of my printing office, saw and split my wood, make my fires, feed my hens, instruct my children, tend the babies, besides other plans and other business. With all this, and rigid economy, I hope to do something, when I get a good start!

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

M. Gomon, the inventor of the telegraph system, is now in Washington, and his exhibited models to the President and Heads of departments, by whom he was most favorably received.

The Wisconsin Legislature have chartered a University, to be established at Belmont, Iowa County, west of the Mississippi; to be called the Wisconsin University.

A New York paper estimates that the quantity of gold worn by the people of the United States in ornaments, is not less than 625,000 ounces. Equal to twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars.

A Cincinnati paper states that two lads fought at Louisville a few days since, with Bowie knives. One of them died a few hours after being stabbed.

Wealth of the Potomac.—At a haul of the species, Seine at the Indian Head landing the other day, fished by Geo. H. Smoot, Esq. upwards of seven hundred thousand Herring were taken, besides a large number of Shad, Sturgeon, Rock Perch, and every description of fish which find a home in this highway of the finny race.

Useful Recipe.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt—which only hardens potatoes.

A publication made in a late Vera-Cruz paper, believed to have been authorized by Santa Anna, states that his pledges to Gen Houston, and his subsequent visit to Washington, were only a ruse de guerre, in the first place to save his life, and subsequently to gain his liberty.

The ball on the spire of St. Paul's London, is hollow and may be entered by a ladder. It is capable of containing eight persons—and from the street looks like a good-sized apple.

Statistics of Pittsburgh.—The city councils of Pittsburgh, are about publishing statistic tables which will exhibit the number and force of the manufacturing establishments in the county of Alleghany. The variety of purposes to which steam power has been applied in Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, would surprise our Eastern friends as much probably as the number and power of the stationary engines.

A large Haul.—Fifty thousand Shad were taken on Sunday, near Staten Island.

The Boston Times says the dandies there have a fashion of wearing large locks of hair over their right eyes, making them look as though they had been struck with lightning on one side of their heads.

A Office.—A fellow had grown so tall, that he could not stand up out of doors, and said to be so thin in his face, that there could but one person look at him at a time!

Ancient Cement.—The French in Algiers have discovered a new plaster or cement, made of two parts of ashes, three of clay, and one of sand—which being stirred and mixed with oil, resists all weathers better than marble. It was of this composition that the Romans made their threshing floors.

Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that a widow who marries again, is not under the act of 3rd March 1837, entitled to a pension on account of her former husband's death. But his legitimate children, who were under 21 years of age at the time of his death, though they may now be past that age, are entitled to a pension to be paid to them, from the date of his death until they arrived at the age of 21 years.

The hen thieves are so annoying in New Jersey, that large traps are set to catch them. The following notice in the Jersey Blue, indicates the fate of one of them:

"The gentleman who left his right hand a few evenings since, at Mr. John Elmer's hen roost, at Wehaken, is requested to call and take it away, as it will not keep much longer."

FROM THE N. A. D. BEE. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BEN SHERROD.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie, and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power. A barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it commenced firing to the wood of which there was on board about 60 cords. When the crew discovered the fire they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The captain, for a time, attempted to allay the fire by throwing water, but the fire was too strong for him. Twice he forbade the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly 300 persons on board, now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! but did not reach the shore, for the yawl was not lowered, and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, the pilot being driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the heat kept rising. The scene of horror now began a description.

The yawl, which had been filled by the crew, had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have burnt up. One man, by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky. hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by the yawl of the of the steamboat Columbus which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position. He lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indifference of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons which were floating. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Ala. was floating on a barrel and sustaining a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under. The lady was drowned; but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river 15 miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, when he swam ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Russell floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost \$1000 worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Francis Few, who was under his protection, and a negro servant. Mr. M. feels himself under great obligations to Mr. Wm. Stamp's family, for their kind attention to him in his distress soon after he reached the shore. Mr. Russell acknowledges kind attentions from the same source.

There were 235 persons on board, of which not more than 60 escaped, leaving leaving one hundred and seventy-five drowned! including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat, badly burnt.

The following are the names of some of the ladies lost:—

Mrs. McDowell, of Bellefonte, Ala.
Miss Francis Few.
Mrs. Gamble, and 3 children, of N. O.
Mrs. Smith, of Mobile, saved.

The following are the names of the passengers saved by the Steamer Statesman.

Thompson Durval, Shelby co. Ia.
Mr. M. Orme, Natchez.
Thos. W. Blagg, Ala.
J. S. Love, Tenn.
C. W. Andrews, Yates co. N. Y.
C. Mason, Cincinnati.
Wm. Wallace, N. Y.
John Montgomery, Indiana.
James O. Phillips, do.
J. W. Brent, Pecon Point.
John Danna.
Ed. Dusham.
Ed. H. Burns, Indiana.
John N. Williams, do.
Jno. Blanc, N. O.
John A. Davis, Florence, Ala.
D. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.
E. Grigg, Marietta, Ohio.
A. Randall, Rocky Springs, Mo.
James P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
Ephraim Stanfield, do.
W. T. Gamble and son, N. O.
Rosmond P. Andrews.
A. H. Harley, Arkansas.
John Lowmyre, Indiana.
Hugh Simpson, Tenn.
C. Mahon, Ohio.
Patrick H. Watkins, Bedford co. Va.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Hard states that he and the man at the wheel discovered the light of the Ben Sherrod on fire as soon as he entered the Mississippi from Red River, 15 miles below Fort Adams. Capt. Hard met the Columbus and Alton floating down with the current, for the purpose of picking up the unfortunate sufferers. How many they saved he does not know.

The Ben Sherrod at the moment of the last explosion on board, sunk instantly about a mile and a half above Fort Adams, on the right hand.

The following statement appears in the Natchez Free Trader, attached to these particulars:—

STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned, part of the passengers saved from the wreck of the steamer Ben Sherrod, on the night of the 9th inst. feel it a duty we owe to the officers of the Steamboat Columbus and Statesman, to say that they deserve the praises of every friend of humanity for their untiring exertions in rescuing our suffering fellow-passengers, whom they found afloat in the current. Many of the passengers owe their lives to the kindness of the officers of these boats.

We feel it also due to the public to state, and our hearts sickened within us when we assert that the steamboat Alton, Capt. Littleton, passed through the midst of the sinking crowd, all hands crying for help! and although within a few feet of some, covering them with her waves, she did not even stop her headway until she arrived almost to Fort Adams 10 miles below, where she could have rendered assistance.

Hugh Simpson, Carlinville, Tenn.
T. Duvall, Shelby co. Ia.

John Blanc, N. O.
Jos. P. Wilkinson, Richmond, Va.
E. Stanfield, do.
D. Marshall, Moscow, Ia.
R. P. Andrews, Natchez.
R. S. Smith, do.
C. W. Andrews, do.
M. M. Orme, do.
Natchez, May 10, 1837.

This awful occurrence should teach the unity the immense importance of the character of a steam boat. After the wanton disregard evinced by the captain of this boat some went to Vicksburg, by which 10 or 12 persons drowned, not a single individual, who had been paid for his life, should have ventured on the same boat while under such a reckless commander. A man who would refuse to bring his life for a dozen individuals, would not scruple to race with two hundred passengers on board fire his boat by the red heat of his boiler. Ben Sherrod had been on fire twice before, on that same night previous to the catastrophe.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER BEN SHERROD.

From the Vicksburg Register, May 10. It is with pain that we stop the press to give another of the dreadful disasters so frequently occurring, from various causes, upon our river, melancholy than any on record. Tuesday, May 9, at about 8 or 9 o'clock, the steamer Ben Sherrod, Capt. Castleman, on her way to Vicksburg, when opposite Barker's settlement, below Natchez, and 14 above Fort Adams, fired from wood lying by the boilers on the side of the boat, and was entirely destroyed, every thing on board. Racing with the steamboat Prairie, she was in the flames, the flames burned off, and the boat unmanageable, instant, in the darkness and terror of the night the boat in her progress leaving the shore was confusion and desperation; each one, less of every thing else, intent on the preservation of his life. The yawl was filled and sunk. We were thrown out, but the headway and the steam from the boat made it almost impossible to them. There were from two to three hundred passengers on board, twenty-eight of whom were ladies. Only two ladies were saved, one of whom was the wife of the Captain, and the other, Mrs. Smith, of N. Orleans, who saved herself, her child, by HER OWN exertions!

We understand that eight different explosions took place on board the boat whilst burning. Barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c., then the boat blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly, barrels of gun powder exploded, which was the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat, its way to the Tennessee banks, this was lost. A gentleman placed his pocket book, containing 37,000 dollars, under his pillow, and though escaped with life, he lost all his money. A large number of persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, the most of which, in the confusion, was lost.

The above details have been hastily collected and may be in a measure incorrect. We are one thing more, which if it be true, ought to be published in the four quarters of the earth, wish it may not be true, but we have known a venerable gentleman of the number saved, with numerous others was then struggling in water and imploring assistance. The Statesman passed by without rendering any aid, and the Prairie passed on, leaving word at a landing that the Sherrod would be there direct if she was not on fire.

The Globe of Friday says "the New York committee delegated to visit this city before the President the complaints of the merchants against the administration and to seek redress for grievances had audience yesterday. They explained, writing the objects of their mission, the President responded to their address, in writing, this morning. The reply, we understand, was brief and explicit."

Some of the Whig papers complain that the President required the communications to be made in writing. It cannot however have forgotten the communications published by a certain New York committee of their oral discussions with General Jackson. The President inhibited in this precaution his usual sagacity and prudence. The present committee are sure, would not, as such, intentions give any wrong statements, and we can state them that circumstances have put out of the power of any possible weakling to circulate incorrect accounts of course and manner of their negotiations we hear that they are to report personally at a meeting to-night, and presume candor will prevent any expression of appointment. They would not have let government to get its refusal to within their sordid politics. Unluckily them, their oracle, the Courier & Enquirer admitted in Express phrase on Saturday that rescinding the Treasury order would do no possible good, now. As well as their oracle, know perfectly it would not, as their oracles. Know perfectly that it would probably do great harm, they must play their game, and will cry bitterly of course at the refusal of their quest.

They were instructed to demand the repeal of the Specie Circular, the immediate convocation of Congress, and the suspension of custom house bonds. They were required to make communication in writing, as we understand from them, the Circular inexpedient; that he could not imagine a good that could be effected by a convocation of Congress, but as touching the suspension of bonds, he would take that matter into consideration—and he should find it in power to afford any relief or assistance would gladly do so. The official report probably be published to-morrow, but we hear it is its substance. We could not tell if them before they left home, and any ordinary judgment and knowledge sufficient to enable one to state what the result would be. The committee themselves knew it; but the answer of the President was necessary to their political scheme, it is necessary also that they shall abuse

They will do so to-night; he will particular monster, a Nero who makes the sufferings of his country. If he makes the report, you will hear of his courtesy acknowledged and as well as his policy executed. Hone is the organ, it will be "still." And yet not a man of the committee, that thinks the report could do any good, or could fail to do any harm, or believes Congress in session could do any good, or could fail to do any harm. They each know the mode of extinction—and yet, gentlemen of honor as we believe they will stand up to-night before the citizens and censure the Chief for refusing to do what they might not do. Such is the effect of politics here. Well they will fail. They may to deceive the mass of our people. They tried it in 1833 with materials, but did not succeed then. It will not now. The schoolmaster is abroad too long, and there is not more political intelligence and sagacity in the people than this committee and its pullers suppose. But more than they possess. —N. Y. Times.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 8, 1837.

We are authorized to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce HON. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for election to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the Legislature of Alabama.

The banks throughout the whole Union, at this very few exceptions, from the latest intelligence received have suspended specie payment for the present. It seems to be the intention of the banks, to suspend until the storm has blown and confidence is restored. How confidence is restored, or what is to restore it while the banks are in this situation, we know not. If they wait until they catch the people asleep again, and then with the wild and reckless spirit of speculation, we think they will have to wait longer they might at first suppose. We are candidly of opinion, that with the exception of the State Bank, and perhaps a few others, that number of them will never be able to recover from the shock, and resume permanently their business. To resume specie payment, it will be for a period, as there will long remain an eagerness on the part of the holders, to exchange their gold and silver at the first possible opportunity.

The President has issued his proclamation to the Congress on the first Monday in September, to take into consideration such matters as may be presented to them. The proclamation may be found in this day's paper. Governor of Virginia has also issued his proclamation, requiring the members of the General Assembly of that State to meet on Monday the same day upon which our Legislature meets. Many persons will no doubt indulge the idea that the wisdom of these various Legislatures will devise some measures to change the present distressing state of affairs. These hopes, however, may all be like the man catching at straws. A reform in the currency and speculation has begun to work of its kind, and it is more than probable that it will check its onward course.

Additional particulars are inserted to-day of a dreadful calamity and loss of life occasioned by the burning of the Steamer Ben Sherrod, of some notice was taken in our last. The accident, steam boat disasters have been very numerous of late, and will continue to be numerous. They are called by the mild name of accidents, while the hardened recklessness of commanders is permitted to endanger so many lives. The advantages of steam boat navigation would be compensated for the one hundredth part of the lives lost, which from this cause have been sacrificed.

For the Republican.

GRANT: Having understood that Colonel William Williams, had consented to become a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the General Assembly; permit me, in behalf of myself and many others, through the medium of your paper, to enquire of him for his political principles, the kind of policy he would be disposed to advocate, his enquiry is only made on account of the great felt at the present crisis for the welfare of the State, which may be materially affected by future legislation; therefore important for every voter to know the kind of principles and policy he is lending support.

S. BANK.—In the general "giving of the ghost," among the Philadelphia on Thursday last, the Bank of the United States folded up its arms, and when the smallest concern among them, the politicians, however, who, even in the midst of unexampled distress, could see sight of party effect, an effort was made to prevail upon such banks as suspended specie in their vaults, to throw all

their resources into the hands of Mr. Biddle, in the hope that the mammoth might live when all around it had paid the debt of nature, but of calamity. The wings of the monster, however, were not so easily broken, and it would not take, and "Old Nick" with as much grace as he could command, had to chime in with the chorus, "Let us all be unhappy together!"

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them. I do, by those presents, appoint the first Monday of September, next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN, By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

By the Governor of the State of Virginia, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Executive, the interests of the Commonwealth render it expedient that the Governor shall exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and Laws, to convene the Legislature before the time prescribed by the law for its annual meeting:

Therefore, I, David Campbell, Governor of the State of Virginia, have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, requiring the members of the Senate and House of Delegates to meet at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 12th day of June next.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at (SEAL) Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1837, and the 61st year of the Commonwealth.

(Signed) DAVID CAMPBELL. To allay uneasiness, and to guard against any misapprehensions in respect to the ultimate solvency of the banks, and their ability to meet their obligations to the public, the Governor ventures to assure his fellow-citizens that the suspension of specie payment by the banks has not resulted from loss, or any distrust of the credit of the debtors of the banks. The measure is one of precaution, which the unexpected exigency of the times has most reluctantly forced upon these institutions. The redemption of the notes in circulation, in specie, may be assuredly relied upon; and there is, therefore, no cause for uneasiness or alarm on the part of the holders.

DAVID CAMPBELL, May 16.

From the Enquirer. GREAT STRUGGLE!

The Whigs were seizing eagerly upon our present embarrassments, to carry out their favorite scheme of a National Bank. The N. Y. Star, the Nat. Intelligencer, the whole Whig press in chorus, were ridiculing the "Experiment" of General Jackson, as they call it—asserting all our misfortunes to be put down to the U. S. Bank—the removal of the deposits—the Treasury Circular, &c. They forgot the over-dealing of all the world—the pressure from the same cause, which is felt on both sides of the Atlantic—the variety of forms in which it has appeared here, at the different periods, and its most apt to appear in a country so rich in resources and so rife in the objects of speculation—stimulated as it has been by the spirit of over-banking. They remembered to forget our immense importations of foreign goods—the 24 millions expended in Internal Improvements—and the thousand other objects upon which the spirit of enterprise had displayed itself. They forgot the pressure of 1819, to which the Bank of the U. S. had so essentially contributed, the pressure of '25, &c. They were pleased to forget the 20,000,000 thrown out by this Bank in 1833, first setting the example of extravagant expansion to the State Banks. And yet now we are to be told, that Gen. Jackson is to blame for all this—that it is his experiment which is to be charged with all these embarrassments, that it is his noble and chivalrous act in putting down this powerful and portentous institution which commenced them—as if so immense an institution could be put down without some embarrassment; and as if to rid the Constitution of so gigantic an incubus, it were not worth while for a free people to encounter some difficulties and submit to some privations. It is he who is to be censured for the multiplication of the State Banks, although he warned us against it, and at the same time urged that all the small notes be abolished, and more specie "gradually" infused into general circulation. They clamor against his Treasury Circular, although it narrowed the range of speculation and circumscribed the over-dealing in the public lands.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, the Whigs were loudly clamoring against Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, as the sole causes of our present embarrassments—they insisted upon it, that we must retrace our steps—that we must establish the U. S. Bank, although it was forbidden by the Constitution, and although its immense power was so alarming in the Republic, as the experiment had demonstrated in the very abuses of the bank. They contended, that it was necessary, as a great balance wheel, to the circulation—that it was the only bank which could stand—that Mr. Biddle was the great financier of the country; and that he was worth all our other Presidents and Secretaries of the Treasury put together. It was only on Saturday last that some of our good Whigs were jerking our Republican brethren about the other banks giving way, and the Biddle bank standing up—predicted that it alone would weather the storm—and that if Mr. Biddle carried it through he would deserve to be made the President of the United States—and that he should be elected.

But woe! woe! Scarcely had the predictions been made, when they were falsified. Scarcely had the brilliant wreath been woven for Mr. Biddle's brow, before it was withered by the hand of fate. The monster too has fallen in the general wreck. Its miserable pittance of 2 or 3 millions, could not save it from suspension. On one day, it was a giant, it is said, of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. An immense draft was presented it on the morning of the 11th. It would inevitably have been broken—and the proud directors of that arrogant institution were compelled to strike its colors. They perish the vauntings of the friends of the National Bank. Their balance wheel is gone. Their great "Experiment" has failed. The very institution, on which they calculated for the regulation of all the other banks, is swept away in the general embarrassment. Mr. Conger states in his Book on Banking, that the U. S. Bank was twice before on the verge of stopping. It has now stopped, notwithstanding, Citizen Neal said all that he could to prevail on the State Banks to send all their specie to its assistance, and notwithstanding all the efforts that were made in Philadelphia to bolster it up. It has gone like all the rest, and shamed its boasting friends, and shaken the confidence of all thinking men in its conservative powers. Mr. Biddle will no longer be cried up as the great financier of the Age, or the next president of the U. S. His splendid management will no longer be the theme of parasite praises. It was but the other day, that a Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, who was justly indignant at the adulation which has been paid to Mr. Biddle, pours forth the following warnings:

"Well, let them enjoy a momentary delight, and gloat over their anticipated triumph over the democracy; but I can tell them that they had better look to their own favorite universal remedy. If rumor speaks any thing like the truth, that grand specific is itself not in the highest state of preservation. Six or seven millions of losses; the investment of vast capital in all sorts of speculative projects, which in the present state of things are likely to prove abortive or exceedingly dilatory in the fruition, coupled with the fact that the Bank still withholds the seven millions which it owes the government as also the six hundred thousand dollars belonging to the widows and orphans of naval officers and seamen, and the distracted state of the monetary system all over the world—all these circumstances combined excite very serious doubts in my mind whether Mr. Biddle, like Sampson, in endeavoring to crush his opponents, has not pulled this marble temple about his own ears, and crashed himself in the ruin. Time will soon show; and to time I leave it."

Time has since shown the justice of these warnings. It has shown the Bank of the U. S. States prostrated—all its boasted virtue overthrown—and its lofty pretensions to be the grand regulator, dissipated by its own catastrophe. But the great struggle is still to be made. Whigs will recover from their astonishment. They will renew their demand for their specie. The danger is not yet over. The banks will still have to battle in defense of their constitution, and the liberties of the people. Snake is not dead, it is only scathed. The issue is again at hand. Bank or no Bank? People of Virginia, what say ye?

The following is a statement of the liabilities and means of the Bank of Montgomery, as reported by the Committee appointed to enquire into its affairs on the day it suspended specie payment.

LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation,	991,468 00
Due to Individual Depositors,	79,064 19
16th Section School Fund,	107,194 26
Other liabilities,	60,749 93
Total,	1,238,476 38

MEANS.	
Bills of Exchange,	1,080,103 95
Discounted Notes,	1,084,022 00
Due from other Banks over and above its indebtedness to other banks	138,808 52
Banking House and Lot,	13,835 95
CASH, viz:	
79,392 87	
Notes of other banks	35,549 00
Total,	114,841 87

Leaving an excess of From which deduct Capital obtained by the State on Loans due 25 years hence, 882,000 00

Clear bal. over and above all liabilities 231,856 06

SPECIE PAYMENTS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Lest the present state of things should deter men who are disposed to enter into the important mail service now advertised for, through an apprehension that they may be paid in a depreciated currency, the Postmaster General requests us to state, that all claims hereafter accruing against that department will be promptly paid in specie, or its equivalent. We understand, also, that should all the banks in the United States unfortunately suspended payment, that department will, in a short time, be prepared to pay in specie all just claims against it, wherever they may have accrued. —Globe.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is pretended by the friends of this institution, that it stopped altogether out of courtesy for the other banks, and for the sake of Philadelphia. It had at first refused to go into the measure in concert with the other banks—tried to prevail on them to support it with their money in the resolution of standing out, and actually displayed a barricade of specie on its counter, to protect its honor and credit! Its bulletin even tells us that it held this attitude until within "three minutes" of the hour when it was to make an exhibition of that strength which had, at one time, promised to hold up with one hand the whole mercantile debt of New York—of New Orleans with the other, while Philadelphia was to rest, we suppose, on the shoulders of the giant.

Within "three minutes" of the time that Goliath was to make a demonstration of his powers, just by way of showing what he could do if he would, one of the small city banks sent a small pebble from a sling, which, whizzing by him, awakened his attention. He was notified that he must pay \$70,000. Another sent him word that he

must stand the shock of over \$130,000, which he would be good enough to make immediate preparation to meet. But a circumstance which is told by the letter-writer of the Intelligencer at once induced Nicholas at once to sweep his counters in haste, and back up his money for exportation. The eyesman of the Intelligencer exults thus in relating the matter.

The Yankees were behind hand this time. Two gentlemen from Boston arrived express in the city this morning and presented notes and drafts to the amount of nine hundred and forty thousand dollars, demanding specie for them.

They came "three minutes" too late. In three minutes the three drafts we have mentioned would have left him without a dollar. With a circulation of six or seven millions, without an ounce of gold or silver to rest upon. If brass would have served, Mr. Biddle could have supplied it out of his private stock. —Globe.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

It is really painful to witness the many slanders and calumnies that continue to be poured out upon the head of the venerable ex-President, through the columns of some of the Whig presses. It was to have been hoped, when General Jackson retired from the noise and bustle, cares and vexations of a public life, and sought within the precincts of his home that repose and quiet so essential to his declining years; he would be permitted to glide down the stream of time unassailed by the rude winds of party malice. We thought that the man who had devoted the morning and the meridian of his life to the performance of arduous duties in behalf of his country's welfare and good, who had stood by her in the stormiest periods of danger, and filled the measure of her glory, would be permitted to spend the brief remnant of his days free from the visitings of malice and vituperation. When will partisan feelings cease to carry men to such unseemly lengths? We trust the time may come when party spirit will have so far subsided, as to admit of the views and measures of public men being discussed calmly and moderately, free from envy and malice. —Athens (Ten.) Courier.

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

"Those who have cash, Have trouble about it; Those who have none, Have trouble without it."

"Bill, Dad says go out there and russel up some chips out of the snow." "Tel Dad to russel up some chips himself, I might russel up a darn'd big snake."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ARNOLD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will make payment to Wm. Arnold, who is authorized to receive all dues, also pay any demands against said firm.

WM. ARNOLD, JAMES CROW, May 22, 1837.

N. B. The Mercantile Business will be conducted in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STABLE & FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, June 1st, 1837.—tf.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Wm. Arnold & Co. are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment. They will most positively find their notes, &c. placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as being the last notice, as I am necessarily obliged to leave the country in a short time.

Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837. SPANN.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq., will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

W. B. MARTIN, June 1st, 1837.—3t.

School Notice.

We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Racoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlinsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837. ANDREW WILSON, J. P. June 1st, 1837.

INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber, would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

Hard-ware & Cutlery.

Sickles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass Kettles, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Rasps, Files, Patent Butts, &c. &c. Saddlery, Medicines, Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir-Bonnets Sugar & Coffee, Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. M. MITCHELL, Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadivie Creek, a SORREL HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 11, 1837.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a SORREL Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK. May 25, 1837.—3t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general, and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to. April 27, 1837.—tf.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rules; leads of various thickness; Asymmetrical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long. Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica, and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

BLANKS.

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

FOR PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

Gibson's Hotel.

J. D. HYAM, GREENVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Hotel, occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., for the reception of Company, and for the convenience of the best market. He has also a plenty of provender, and to merit a share of patronage. March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville R. R. publication and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

To establish such intercourse with friendly nations as will induce them to seek our market, with their manufactures and commodities, and receive from us in exchange our productions, will become our most imperative duty.

Texas, with her superior natural advantages, become a point of attraction, and the policy of establishing with her the earliest relations of friendship and commerce, will not escape the eye of statesmen.

England has not regarded our situation thus far, nor can we believe, from indications already manifested by her, that she is to regard our prosperity with unkind feelings of suspicion or indifference.

Should our resources be regulated by a wise and politic system of legislation, we must remain an independent and become a prosperous people.

Our relations to Mexico, since the last session of congress, have undergone no important change, nor have overtures been made by either nation.

Congress will no doubt find it necessary to revise the laws of the republic, and to direct that a digest be made of those of Coahuila and Texas so far as they may be useful to the establishment of rights acquired under them.

It will be seen that the adoption of the common law of England, with the modifications adapted to our situation, is required by the provisions of the constitution.

Nothing can conduce more to the order and stability of a government than the simplicity of laws, the proper definition of rights, and their impartial and consistent administration.

TEXAS.—Yesterday we received the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 2d inst. which although not as late as our previous accounts from that place, contains some items that may prove interesting to our readers.

The Telegraph in commenting on the large sums invested in the public works, banks, state credits, and institutions of the United States, by Great Britain, remarks that it wishes that only a twentieth of that amount was invested in Texas as that Republic would soon be enabled to release Ractreas and California from Mexican misrule, and leave the United States to calculate the expense of the annexation. Texas, aware of the justice of her cause, will take the advice of one of her patriotic martyrs—"GO AHEAD."

Emigrants are now entitled to 640 acres of land if single men, and to 1280 if married. With such inducements all who value their interests should avail themselves of it.

Provisions of all kinds were high, and so were rents. Flour on the 2d inst. was selling at \$15 a 20 per barrel; sugar, coffee, and tea at about two or three times the prices in New Orleans; corn two dollars per bushel; the price of board ranges from 25 to 35 dollars per month; mechanics obtain from three to eight dollars per day, rooms 20 or 30 feet square, rent at 40 a 50 dollars per month, common pine board at 100 a 150 per thousand—town lots at 500 a 5000 and upwards—in short every thing is exceedingly high.

Of Mr. Crawford, the British agent to Texas, the Telegraph thus speaks—"To the report of this gentleman we shall look forward with pride confident that his known candor will promulgate truth alone at the court of St. James."—N. O. 25th.

Mississippi.—The Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. having created ten or fifteen new banks with various amounts of capital—one at Holly's Springs with about two millions—one in Yalaboocha &c. A law passed to authorize the Banks to issue Post Notes, to double the amount of Stock paid in, and provides that damages shall be taken from Foreign Exchange and imposed five per cent on domestic bills, and accommodation paper, if the same has twelve months to run. The resolution to invite a Branch of the United States Bank into the State, was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 35 to 25.—Flor. Gaz.

Capt. D. of the United States' navy, just returned from Mexico, describes the interior of Mexico as a paradise, so far as climate and natural advantages of country are concerned.—The thermometer ranges between 75 and 85 through the year. There are no fevers;—the people live to advanced age, and aside from the precious metals, have one of the richest countries on the globe. On the high grounds off from the coast, pines of different sorts, and on the coast hard woods grow to a great size. But the people are held in vassalage under the same superstition as in Cuba. In one cathedral, about forty miles from Mexico, the captain says there is a massive silver image of the virgin Mary;—a solid golden ball representing the sun, with the richest brilliants;—and one chandelier that cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The ornament in all cost half a million of dollars.

The "Courier des Etats Unis," of Saturday, contains a letter, of which the substance is in substance a translation, addressed to the editor, by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino, who arrived in New York, a few days after his cousin Prince Louis Napoleon.

New York, May 6, 1837.
Monsieur, Editor.—While confined in the dungeons of St. Angelo, I had not the power to rebut the calumnies of which I have been the object. Now that my feet are on a soil of liberty, I hold it a duty to explain to my countrymen the infamous outrage of which I was the victim.

The Papal Government, uneasy at seeing me traverse, with my brother, the plains of Rome, in the enjoyment of these, conceived the design of arresting me. But the agents of the Holy Father dared not meet me face to face. One day as I was passing through the village of Canino, on a hunting excursion, an officer of gendarmes, accompanied me in a friendly manner—he was conversing familiarly with me, when at a sudden some thirty soldiers appeared from the adjoining streets, and one of them presented a pistol at me. It missed fire—and with my contumacious do-chasse I gave him a serious wound. The officer had raised his arm to cut me down, but I laid him dead upon the ground, and disabled another soldier. The others drew back, and fired several shots at me, one of which took effect upon my head, and I fell. As I lay upon the ground I received several bayonet wounds. In this condition, and bound, I was dragged to the castle of St. Angelo. But for the wound, which stunned me, I would have put them to flight, or died like a Frenchman and a soldier, defending myself to the last. I was tried by a special tribunal. My sentence was decreed before-hand. The Court of Rome sought to wreak upon me the hatred it bears my race. I should have undergone an ignominious death, but for the intervention of my family, and particularly of the Cardinal Fesch, who represented strongly to the Pope the abominable conduct of his agents. The Pope confessed himself that he had been deceived by false reports. After nine months imprisonment, I am again at liberty, and my first care is to defend my honor.

Curious Trial.—The southern correspondent of the New York Star writes that a strange circumstance which is the source of some excitement, is about to undergo investigation in Jones county, Ga. It appears that some eighteen years ago, a lad of that county, about eighteen years of age, left his home; his father died and left a large property; and he not being heard from, his estate was divided, and his share, some thirty thousand dollars, distributed among those left. Within a few months he has appeared and laid claim to his property; his mother denies him and says he is an impostor, as the real person died some time ago in New Orleans, and she paid his funeral expenses. He is to be tried as an impostor. Opinion is equally divided in regard to his identity, some avow he is the man, and others as decidedly contend he is not. He has the same marks as the supposed-dead individual; a scar on one of his legs and a joint of one of his fingers amputated. He relates numerous circumstances connected with his leaving and early youth, and there are many he cannot remember.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

It really seems, as if we are to have a war with Mexico. Our last ship from the office of the N. Orleans Bulletin, contains the disagreeable intelligence of the capture of several American vessels.—Commodore Dallas, we understand, has left Pensacola for the purpose of putting his whole fleet in motion, and of demanding satisfaction in behalf of our Government.

The capture of the Texian schooner of war Independence, on board of which was Mr. Wharton, the late Minister from Texas to this country, is much to be regretted, because such a reverse of fortune is well calculated to cripple the energies of that devoted people, in their struggle for independence.

By the arrival of the Lady Hope, Arnoux, on Saturday, from Matamoros, from which place she sailed on the 14th inst., we have received intelligence that the United States merchant ship, Cora, Leonidas, Mechanic, Robert, Porpoise, Julius Caesar and Champion, have been detained in that port by the Mexican authorities. The crews and passengers of the two latter have been landed, imprisoned, and report says, tried and condemned for piracy. However, this latter item is to be viewed with the greatest suspicion, as it is hardly credible the government of Mexico would dare to commit such a flagrant outrage against the law of nations and the majesty of this country, as to use her citizens after such a manner. At all events, it is certain that the crews of the two schooners have been landed and imprisoned, but whether or no they have received the subsequent ill usage, must remain subject to considerable doubt until we receive further intelligence. Schooner Ellen was outside the bar discharging. The Texian schooner of war Independence, Captain Wheelwright, had been captured by the Mexicans and carried into Vera Cruz, after a severe contest, in which her commander was reported to have been so severely wounded as to put his life in danger.

The United States sloop of war Boston had been cruising off the Brassos from the 10th to the 12th inst. vainly demanding the release of the detained vessels. No answer was returned to her demands by the authori-

ties, and finally on the latter date, she sailed for Pensacola.

By the arrival of Leven Jones from Tampico yesterday, part of the intelligence brought by the Lady Hope, namely, the capture of the Independence, is confirmed. It appears she was taken by the Mexican man of war brigs after a most gallant and protracted resistance.—None of the crew were killed, but several wounded, some severely, amongst whom was the commander, who, however, we are glad to hear, is not in danger from his wounds.

Between the Lady Hope and the Leven Jones, they have brought about \$100,000 in specie, which is a very reasonable supply at this moment. Ere long we hope to see flowing upon us from all sides a sufficiency of coin to satisfy all who may desire it.

FROM THE N. O. DEC. LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We received yesterday from our correspondents, papers of Tampico, to the 6th, and of the city of Mexico to 1st of May.

The Mexican cabinet was organized on the 24th April, and the following were sworn in as ministers of departments: Gen. Mariano Michelena as minister of war; Manuel de la Pena y Pena of the interior, and Joaquin Lebrija, of finances. Angel Maria Morales was also sworn in as cancellor of state.

Gen. Guadalupe Victoria has been appointed military commandant of the department of Vera Cruz.

Gen. Vincente Filisola arrived at Matamoros on the 5th inst., and will have a command in the expedition against Texas.

The American vessels which had been detained at Brassos St. Jago, under pretence of the acts of the sloop of war Natchez, received permission from the commander of the army of the north to proceed to sea. The Journal of Matamoros remarks on this subject: "This permission was granted in consequence of the disappearance of that sloop of war from our coast, and the injuries experienced by our commerce by the detention of the vessels, the causes which have thus occasioned detention having ceased." The same paper says: "An American frigate afterwards appeared at the mouth of the Brassos, in consequence of the tempestuous weather, that seemed to be approaching, put to sea before they were able to learn her name or the object of her visit."

The commander in chief had visited the line of defence on the coast.

The Mercurio Matamoros of the 5th May states, that a body of Texans had suddenly fallen upon the town of Bexar in order to carry off the Mexican families residing there, and the latter having made resistance, several persons were killed. On retiring, the Texans set fire to the town and embarked in their vessels.

The Gazette of Tampico of 29th April, contains the following details relative to the capture of the Texian Schooner Independence. Last evening arrived and anchored off the Brassos St. Jago, the brigs of war Libertador and Vincencio de Alaman, under the orders of the commander of the squadron, with their prize the Texian schooner of war Independence, which was bravely defended before she was taken, her captain severely wounded by a ball in the abdomen. In this vessel was made prisoner Mr. William H. Wharton, who was proceeding to the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary. Among the Cannons found on board the Texian schooner was one eight pounder, lost some time since at San Jacinto. It was considered by the Texans as one of their chief trophies. The prisoners have been treated with generosity by the express order of his excellency the commander in chief, who directed that the wounded captain and Wharton should be carried to head quarters.

By the arrival of the Schooner Lady Hope, from Matamoros, we have received a confirmation of the above news relative to the capture of the Independence after sustaining an action of two hours with the Mexican brigs. We learn also that the merchant schooner Julius Caesar, and American vessel was captured, and that the passengers and crews of the two crews were condemned to death as pirates by the Mexican authorities.

On the 1st May, Captain Miguel Andrade, of the permanent regiment of Tampico, having learned that some depredations had been committed in the neighborhood of Anacua, by bands of Indians, went in pursuit of them at the head of 40 men, and although they found the savages to the number of 600, they valorously attacked them. The fight was most sanguinary—the Indians lost many of their men. The loss of Mexicans was 31 killed and some wounded.—Captain Andrade received 12 wounds and Lieut. Castro one. As soon as the commander in chief received intelligence of the affair, he ordered Colonel Rafael Tasquez to pursue with a body of troops. The Indians having retired beyond the Colorado, the Colonel returned with his soldiers.

MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is calculated in some measure to calm the public mind. The capture of the American schooner Julius Caesar was probably made through mistake, as there is a Texian vessel of the same name and description. But if it be true that her passengers and crew are sentenced

to death as pirates, should that sentence be carried into effect, should a single individual found on board that vessel, lose his life by a Mexican execution, the vengeance that will be taken on Mexico, will form one of the most memorable passages in her history. And yet the permission given to the American vessels to leave the Mexican ports, particularly those laden with specie, of which a very considerable quantity has been received here, shows the wisdom and prudence which direct the views of the new President: for there is no doubt that permission for these vessels to depart was given by his command. We hope that mutual concession on the part of two republics; heretofore friendly, will revive former relations of amity and goodwill, which ought never to have been disturbed.

The appointments to the cabinet exhibit the moderation of the President. The ministers whom he has chosen will not be opposed to the restoration of confidence in foreign nations.—Nothing could be better calculated to give a high idea of the justice of the cabinet, than the employment of Gen. Filisola, who is certainly an upright man.

FROM FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, May 11.
We have no late particular advice from Tampa Bay. From Fort Mellon, at Lake Monroe, the intelligence is cheering.

By the arrival on Thursday last, of the Steamer Charleston, information contained in a letter from our correspondent at Black Creek, contained in to-day's paper, is confirmed.—The Indians occupy two camps, one seven and the other five miles from Fort Mellon. Of the two thousand at those camps, it is said that fifteen hundred are warriors.—This however, seems to us to be a large proportion and too large an estimate. Oseola has surrendered. It is said he commands 480 warriors, 400 of whom are now with him in camp. He occupies a marquee, and his warriors have their tent around him, which occupies the centre. He says that he never was whipped nor wounded.—It appears that Oseola is not an unimportant character among the warriors—no outcast, after all. Philip's son is in, and is in mourning, as he says for his wife. It is thought by some that it is for him young Philip mourns. He commanded the daring little band that made the attack on the house of Mr. Higginbotham, so near Jacksonville, made in open the public highway,—murdered Mr. Johns and set his house on fire,—shot and scalped Mrs. Johns leaving her for dead. A bold and bloody youth is he.

An acquaintance of ours told us, he had seen Oseola and shaken hands with him. We mention this circumstance merely as confirmatory of the information, that the noted warrior—whose name, sweetly musical and typical to some, and terrible to others; a name, pronounced by innumerable lips has gone abroad through the world—at last has come forward, holding in his hand the olive branch of peace!—Courier.

Steamboat Accidents.—The following communication in a New Orleans paper, contains a hint of more importance doubtless on the Mississippi than here, but worthy of remembrance every where:

The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the configuration of the Ber-Shered steam boat, has suggested to me a very simple contrivance, within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is that of tying his hat up in his pocket handkerchief, having the tie under his brim, and when in the water, by holding that part downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim at least six hours, and oftentimes double that time, so that assistance might be obtained, and many lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which I am indebted for the above hint, states that it has in several instances been attended with entire success.

While on this subject, permit me to urge upon proprietors of Steamboats generally, the importance of procuring for each berth, a mattress made of ground or rasped cork, so that each passenger would have a most efficient and accessible Life Preserver in case of need, by night as well as by day.

These mattresses, I have seen by the papers of New York, where they are manufactured, are getting into high repute among steamboats.

FILE TRUE SOURCE OF THE PRES- ENT DIFFICULTIES.

We copy the following from the Richmond Compiler.—Constellation.

"The packet to sail from N. Y. on the 17th it was said would carry out \$500,000 in specie to Liverpool."

We are confirmed, by the above, in the opinions which we have expressed in relation to the present panic, and hence the run upon the Banks for specie. The most skeptical can now see the deep laid scheme to drain the country of its specie. It was a scheme concocted in England and sanctioned by "Old Nick" himself in Philadelphia. Every day will, more and more, bring to light the character of the great FINANCIAL.

FARMING.—The storms by which the commercial world is convulsed, are calculated to reconcile thousands to their farms who had grown impatient at the contrast presented between their certain means of comfortable independence & the

apparent riches suddenly resulting from speculation. Sun never shone upon men possessing more fully all the elements of social happiness and solid prosperity. Agriculturalists of this Republic, and God are lavished vainly! indeed upon men who lavish the blessings within his imaginary happiness with the possession acquired by the thousand gambling, whose pernicious effects have temporarily paralyzed the business of the country.

The prices of provisions, in the falling to a low point. We learn from the Cincinnati Post that on the 29th sales were made there of well cured Ham at 63 cents; Whiskey at 18¢ Flour at \$5.50.

The Boston Herald says: "The laws of Maine has so amended the laws, as to entitle every soldier, duty, to \$4 per day."

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that the continuance of the present suspension of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury department continue to issue warrants, for the payment of which drafts or checks will be given the Treasurer on banks or officers, neighborhood where the creditor resides the debt was incurred. The checks according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in amounts as may be convenient.

The Treasurer will draw these only on ample funds to meet them, and therefore hoped that they will be paid in a manner satisfactory to the holder, but if they shall not be paid when presented to the collectors of customs, and the public lands, will be instructed to deem them in behalf of the Treasury, receiving them for duties and land.

If they are not paid in either of these modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable effort will be spared to preserve the public inviolate, and to cause them to be paid or discharged as soon as possible in or its equivalent, as the existing laws require, and if returned to the Department and remaining unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to exercise authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEW. WOODBURY,
Secy of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
May 15th 1837.

From the New York Evening Post of May FIVE DAYS LATER ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Barstow, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of April, arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool and London papers to Saturday April 15th, both inclusive.

The pecuniary embarrassments in England subsist without abatement. The market remains in the same state of depression. According to the last accounts from Paris, the King had succeeded at length in making up a cabinet. The Spanish Government, it appears, is involved in great financial difficulties, and not only has been obliged to postpone the payment of the debt, but it is likely to fail in the payment of the foreign debt due in London and in England.

The state of the money market in England, which is now the subject of great interest in the intelligence from that country, does not appear to have undergone any improvement. There are not however any reports of new failures in London. An application has been made to the Bank of England in behalf of the Liverpool merchants at which the London Courier of the 14th of April says:

"We shall, as soon as the proper papers arrive, have something to say on the subject of the application by the Liverpool merchants to the Bank of England for assistance. In the meantime, however, we remark, that there is no analogy whatever between the assistance afforded to the American houses, and that required by the parties referred to; and those who suppose there is any such analogy, and that because the bank, being provided against all risk of loss, undertook to support the one, should in consistency, bound to assist the other, merely show their ignorance of every thing connected with the matter."

STATE OF TRADE.—MANCHESTER, April 12.—(From a correspondent.)—At the change here, and among manufacturers, the first class, anxiety and uncertainty are palpable and distressing. One sees them standing in little groups of threes and fours, holding deep consultations, with the most earnest and depressed looks. Some are scarcely capable of attending to business from mental agitation, but go to and fro, seeking for intelligence and comfort, but finding none. I am assured that among the upper classes the suffering at present is more severe than in 1825-6; for the system of bolstering up, which has been resorted to, has produced a general feeling of uncertainty that has no limits. No body knows how many individuals may or may not ultimately weather the storm, and as the greatest capitalists are most involved; no man, in looking at his ledger, can tell on whom he can depend for punctual fulfilment of his engagements.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 15, 1837.

We are authorized to announce a person, **WILLIAMS**, as a candidate for Benton County in the representation of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce, **HON. ROBERT CHAPMAN**, as a candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce **COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS**, as a candidate for Benton County in the next session of the Legislature of Alabama.

It is stated, that the President of the State had been invited to meet at the State Capitol on the Saturday next. The object was to afford relief through the banks, and thereby to the Legislature. This looks like a very good thing. It is also stated, that the President of the State had been invited to meet at the State Capitol on the Saturday next. The object was to afford relief through the banks, and thereby to the Legislature. This looks like a very good thing.

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of state policy, he would be disposed to advocate, &c. A Voter, gives as a reason for this call, the deep interest he (and many others with him) has in the present crisis, for the welfare and prosperity of the State, which may be materially affected by future legislation. I readily agree with A. Voter, that the voters of Benton County have a right to call on, and ascertain in some way, the political views of all the candidates, who have, or may offer their services to represent the citizens of Benton County, in the State Legislature. But I think it is not generous in A. Voter to make the call on one and not on all. Then permit me through the same medium, to call on Col. John Turner, and Anderson Wilkins, Esq., as well as Col. Washington Williams, (as present the only three contending candidates) to come out boldly, candidly, and frankly, and give us an expose of their views on State politics as requested by A. Voter; and in so doing it is expected, that each will give the effusions of his own brain, without availing himself of the talents of another. It is to be hoped, that neither of the candidates will obtain any person to write for them, and by so doing pain a counterfeit upon us (as has been done in times past.) Then come out boldly, and give us your views generally, on politics, and particularly respecting moneyed matters.

A BENTONIAN.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: In compliance with a request I see in your paper, over the signature of a voter, I cheerfully comply; therefore I send you this for as early an insertion as possible in your Journal, by which you will confer a favor on a friend.

I am a democratic republican, according to the precepts and principles given by George Washington in his Farewell Address, and other valuable documents bequeathed by our national Father.

I was favorable to Andrew Jackson's administration. In fact, I have such a high opinion of him, that although his heart may, in common with all mankind, err, yet his heart never indulged a wish, aside from the good of his country.

I am a union man, and had the honor of having the soundness of my faith tested by the nullification mania that pervaded South Carolina in 1833.

I am in favor of the present call session of the Legislature extending some relief to its citizens, by means of issues, predicated on the deposit and two per cent. fund, to be loaned on good and sufficient indemnities.

I am in favor of Internal Improvements, because their benefits are incalculable to any community.

I am opposed to the present mitigation of the penal statute. I think if it was made more rigorous, it would be just, so much the better; because at the same time it would give greater energy and confidence to the worthy citizen, it would strike terror to the deeper into the minds of the malicious and rapacious.

I am opposed to stop laws, which only serve to impair public confidence; because after all that can be said about Banks, and their facilities, public confidence is the surest step-stone to a prosperous commerce.

I am opposed to electing Commission Merchants, or other speculators, Presidents or Directors of the State Bank or any of its branches; but the selection ought to be made from among the Farmers, the honest and sterling supporters of the State; and then we would not present the humiliating spectacle of the proud farmer of Alabama, having to crouch and succumb to a Commission Merchant, no matter how unwillingly, and to deposit in his hands his best interest and pay him in the bargain; no, but I think the honest farmer shall have the management of money matters, that the money will be suitably dealt out to all classes who can give the necessary securities, without any peculiar privileges to any; that we shall be enabled to draw honest cotton speculators to our markets, who will buy the cotton directly from the farmer, and thereby enable him to exercise his own judgment, whether he will sell his own crop, or entrust it in the hands of others.

I disavow any zeal for the county seat question, and am willing to concur in the will of the majority and lay that question at rest.

With these remarks, I shall conclude by observing, that if there is any other point on which any voter may wish to see my sentiments, if he will let it be known I will cheerfully comply.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your useful Journal to call public attention to an object of the first importance to the interests of this section of Alabama, and that portion of Georgia, bordering on, and embracing the head waters of the Coosa River; I refer to the improvement of the navigation of that stream from the falls in the vicinity of Wetumpka, to the flourishing town of Rome situated directly at the head of that river. The importance of improving the Coosa navigation will at once be obvious; when the improvements for extending inland commerce, east, west, north and south of this district, and also of this portion of country lying in the lately acquired territory bounding the head waters of that channel.

Rail roads from the extreme South are in contemplation to effect a junction by numerous ramifications with the grand thoroughfare leading from Charleston to Cincinnati, which, with a giant span, will unite the waters of the Atlantic with the Lake of the Woods. These facilities of transportation will open up to an enterprising population, avenues of wealth hitherto unknown to our citizens in the great valley of the Mississippi.

Results, so elevating to the dignity and interest of American citizens, should inspire the South in the career of Internal Improvements. In such enterprises, an enlightened liberality, a high

sense of honor and fidelity, in the prosecution of measures adopted for the promotion of mutual interest should find unanimous adherence, to secure harmony of action and ultimate success. I do not hesitate to avow that all here premised will receive due attention, when the South fully appreciates her interest in these measures.

But, Sir, where has been the market for the products of the northwestern States for years gone by, including a great portion of Kentucky and Tennessee? Now Orleans. That market, however fruitful in demand and active in exportation in former times, now finds competition in the location of other markets originating in the rapid population of the South and West, among which are embraced South Alabama and Western Georgia. The deep solicitude, felt for improving the interests of the latter sections of country by rail roads and steam navigation, speaks much for their population.

The location of Rome at the head of the Coosa is one of a commanding character, as it is in contemplation to navigate that river by steam the ensuing fall, and a rail road is also in progress which will pass at that point.

One other consideration should prompt the citizens of Western Georgia and South Alabama to secure a commercial depot at Rome—The rail roads from the South to the Tennessee River at Ross' landing and other points on that river will concentrate trade too remote from western Georgia and south Alabama. I am not jealous of a monopoly in that quarter, but observation has satisfied my mind that although once a free trade at certain points may elicit general attention for a time, yet it does not invariably secure the aggregate of capital. Such a circumstance in this case would not be the interest of Western Georgia, when by a change of position in locality she would be entitled to participate more upon principles of equality.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor: The fact is apparent that the currency of our country has by a concurrence of events become so much deranged that it involves a deeper interest than any subject now pending before the citizens of these United States. Therefore, as the present is emphatically an era of experiment, we think it not a digression to make some remarks on the subject, calculated in our estimation to promote the public weal, and the direct interests of a large majority of the citizens of our Government.

In an attempt of this character, sir, it is not our design to oppose or expose the political principles of any individual or party—our object being of a much more laudable character, embracing the political and commercial prosperity of our country. That a system of banking upon proper principles, with the necessary checks and balances, is as necessary for the transaction of the business of the Government, as that economy is a good principle is well attested, and that such an institution is indispensably requisite for commercial purposes, the more experienced are compelled to admit; for, sir, never would a high tariff produce the same direct pernicious effects upon the interests of our citizens, that an unsound currency would create.

Such a currency, sir, as would be shewn in the hands of the farmer and mechanic from 5 to 10 per cent, and as has recently occurred 100 per cent. We are then directed as a remedy to a system of banking, the best calculated to relieve us from the many evils that really exist in our present system of financial operations. We deem it requisite, that Congress charter a National Bank, but the precise mode of a charter, we do not profess to be fully competent to devise, but would assign a task so important to the discretion and wisdom of the American people. But more fully to introduce the subject of a Bank, we will make some suggestions characteristic of the principles of a charter by Congress, that would meet our approval. Have for capital, say from fifty to twenty-five millions of dollars, one third of which should create a mother Bank, to be entirely under the control of Congress, and the stock to be taken by the General Government, with such provisions and checks by the co-ordinate branches of the Government as would secure the virtuous and ensure the correct management for the interests of the Government and the general good, and so carefully guard the same, that no political intrigue could be effected, no real practices could possibly occur to prevent its real design. The remainder of two thirds to be granted for branches in the States, to be received or rejected by each State for herself in any way the Legislature might think proper to adopt, and each state be permitted to subscribe two thirds the amount of stock, as per ratio of amount to the different States, according to their representation in Congress, and the General Government to be interested to the amount of one third the stock in each branch received by the States, to be under the supervision of the State Legislature; Congress having the right to appoint one third the directory, and the profits arising from such branches be divided, one third to the General Government and two thirds to each State of her own branch, and no individual be permitted to own stock, or to be interested above another; and so provided for, both in the mother Bank and branches, as not to interfere in the freedom of elections or to subvert party purposes;—and both the general government and the States, each to be bound for the redemption of the notes, in proportion to their vestment, with such checks upon the amount of their issues as Congress in her wisdom might think proper to provide. Such a system of banking would doubtless drive the trash from our country, with which we are so much embarrassed, and operate equal to the interests of every citizen of the United States, both as regards the general and State Governments, it would in whole or in part relieve the citizens from the Burden of a State tax and to a great extent supply the revenue of the General Government. Our public lands that have been producing millions of dollars per annum to the public revenue will have been so far disposed of shortly as not to pay a large amount of the government expenses. The tariff on foreign imports in the year 1842 will have been so far reduced as to pay a small share of the expense consequent from the most economical administration of the government. And really, sir, I had rather give the public lands to the poor of our country, and adopt a system of banking calculated to facilitate our fiscal operations, as a circulating currency and as a commercial convenience, which could become the source of a permanent and perpetual revenue, equal to the wants of the Government on the money now or which will shortly be in the public coffers, than to sell the lands at any price to monopolizing companies; (not sir, that I advocate the gift of the public lands,) but that the public lands certainly should be reduced in price to the settler, so as to enable the poor to obtain homes, when there could be a system devised by Congress with the money now due the government, and which would arise from the sale of the public lands at 75 cts. per acre to pay the expenses of government.

Such a system of policy, sir, we think, would cause the capital now vested in the Bank monopolies of the country, which gives us an unsafe currency, to be vested in the works of internal improvement, to build steam boats, to open rivers & canals, to build rail roads and rear up splendid manufactures in the south, and to bring the precious metals from the bowels of the earth, and encourage industry in every branch of occupation. Such a system would give pay money to the community from Maine to New Orleans, and to the extent of commerce, and could not as the old States Bank did, become the creature of a party. A bank entirely under the control and for the interests of the Government could have no such object, no such tendency. Look for example at the State Bank of Alabama, where the stock is entirely owned by the State, and is it not the best system we have experienced? It only wanted checks upon too large issues from its specie bonus, yet it is a safe bank, and has supplied the State with finances for a term of year, without any material perversion from the interests of the citizens of the State.

For a government to be sustained almost free from taxation by a system of Banking would be equally beneficial to the citizens, from the man who only pays a poll tax to the most wealthy of the country, and doubtless would avert the necessity of a direct tax, or a high tariff after the public resources are exhausted. A system of banking that would sustain the government, would be far preferable to an indirect tax on any other system that can be devised; and it is inevitable that either the oppression of a direct tax will be experienced, or an indirect tax in some way at no distant period; and it does appear that more could be effected for our country by such a system, with less liability to pernicious tendency than any system on earth. In no system could there be more equal interest to the country, and upon such a system, the very interest we now pay to support company bank monopolies, which fills our country with trash and distress, would pay the tax we owe to the government, and produce the many advantages we have enumerated.

Now, sir, in this hasty view of this important matter, we have only glanced at some of the leading features of the subject, therefore if we have erred we hope it may inspire the exertions of some more competent scribber.

DEMOCRACY.

P. S. Mr. Editor, I will request you to cause the foregoing to appear in your columns, whether it agrees with your views on the subject or not.

D.

From the Democrat.

Mr. Editor—As the greatest and most extensive panic ever known in the history of the commercial world is now existing, and seriously felt by every citizen, it matters not how remote, I beg leave, with due deference, to assign a few reasons for the cause of this great pecuniary distress.

The opposition prints are liberal in their epithets, and vehement in their abuse, which they heap on the head of the old hero, who has just retired from the Presidential chair, and are particularly careful in attributing this universal distress to the acts of this great and good man,—such as the specie order, removal of the deposits, &c. All must be constrained to acknowledge this one fact, that he has retired from office, more popular than any of his distinguished predecessors, and that he had, while in their service, the interests of his country and the welfare of her citizens nearest his heart. Some uncharitable partisans, have even been so illiberal as to wish, that the knell of his popularity would one day be sounded in his ears. There are among us, demagogues and aspirants, who wish the honest yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country, to believe, that this toil-worn and time honored patriot, has produced this universal bankruptcy. In justice to the character of General Jackson, I will merely state what I believe to be the cause of this wide spread ruin, and I appeal to the candor and consideration of every honest man, to testify to the truth of my remarks.

One cause, (this is generally acknowledged) is an inordinate desire in the people for ease and luxury, without using the slow and sure process of labor, rushing heedlessly into speculation, and buying property without any visible means of paying for it, and have yielded on the hope, the false, delusive hope, that their property could be sold for much more, than they are bound to pay for it;—property has depreciated, fallen as far below its intrinsic value, as it has been above it, and hence this pondrous weight of debt and distress is left on their hands. This distress, some have really been unreasonable enough, sir, to attribute to the specie circular, and removal of the deposits, when in fact as little connection exists between them, as exists between the bright line of prosperity, and the dark, dismal clouds of adversity.

Another great cause is, the Legislatures of all the States have acted unwisely, and with little regard for the soundness of the currency, they have actually crowded their States with Banks, and flooded the country with enormous and dangerous amounts of paper issues, without any solid basis to support or justify such expansions. It is lamentably true, that every little village, it matters not if the population is so small as to be unable to protect and defend a Bank, must have a million, or half a million of dollars, for their accommodation. It is the wantonness of indiscretion of our State Legislatures, sir, that has caused this alarming panic, and the cries and groans of millions of oppressed freemen, will duly establish the fact;—and yet, the ruin and consternation that has followed, is to be visited on the head of Gen. Jackson, who has not unfrequently warned them of the danger and imprudence of such a course.

These few facts, I submit, and if you think them worthy an insertion in your valuable journal, I would be glad that you would let them appear.

PUBLIUS.

MARRIED, On the evening of the 6th inst. by the Rev. Christopher Kelly, John C. Cathey to Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, both of this county.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living on Chockoloco, two miles below White Plains, one Black mare, 7 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high—Also one Black Stud Mule Colt, two years old. June 3rd, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

June 15, 1837.—3c.

INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Saddlery, Medicines,

Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware,

Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee,

Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles,

Powder & Shot,

Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a HORSE MULLE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 11, 1837.—3c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by James Strin, living on the waters of Nance's Creek, a Sorrel Mare, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, and appraised to forty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 25, 1837.—3c.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4c.

School Notice.

We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of this place, commenced its first course on Monday the 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the institution, will consider it a favor, for all those Ladies, who may propose to join the classes, to enter as early in the term, as may be found convenient; as it is deemed important, to have the school fully organized as soon as possible.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one Iron Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, & one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face, no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON, J. P.

June 1st, 1837.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornaments; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand and metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thicknesses; Asymmetrical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

For the Republican.

GRANT: Having seen a publication in your of last week over the signature of A. Voter, on Col. Washington Williams to give a outline of this political principles, the kind

EDWARD SAVILLE.

BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

(Continued.)

I went forth one evening, and with much difficulty discovered the public house from which I had seen him emerging on that night. From the landlord I obtained every particular. I required to know. Hastings had, it seems, changed his name—it was now Harris. He resided in one small room on the first floor of a house in a filthy court hard by; that is, if he had not left the neighborhood, for the man had not seen him for a month past.

It was well. I drank two glasses of brandy, for it was a cold night, and proceeded towards my destination. I found it easily. There was a light in the window, and from the reflection of a man's figure on the wall, I judged he was at home. The house-door was open, and I entered the narrow passage. At that moment I trembled and for an instant could not proceed. No, it was not that which made me tremble; I knew and was prepared for what I had to do. It was the other—it was that face which I feared I could not bear to behold.

This was, as I have said, the weakness of a moment. I mounted the stairs, and burst into the room suddenly. A man and a woman were seated at a small fire, who rose abruptly on my entrance. It was not Harris—and his wife.

"Where is the man—Hastings?" I exclaimed, addressing the old couple.

As I uttered these words, a loud shriek proceeded from a bed behind me, and a female dropped upon the floor. I knew that voice—I knew it well—but it did not move me.

"Mrs. Harris is ill," said the old woman, "permit us to pass you, sir—it is one of the fits to which she is subject."

I allowed the woman to step by me, who, raising the lifeless form beside her, drew it into an adjoining room.

"What do you want, sir? what is your business here?" inquired the man.

I placed one hand in my coat-pocket and grasped a pistol, and with the other seized the man by the collar.

"Where is Harris?" said I. "You had best tell me; you are a dead man else. He is hid somewhere—he is below, in the house—where is he?"

"He is there," gasped the man, and he pointed towards the bed, upon which a body was lying, covered with a linen cloth.

I sank upon a chair. Hastings had indeed escaped me, and for ever. I was left alone, for the man had hurried from the room. I cannot describe the agony of feeling which I underwent during the next half hour. I took the light, and walking to the bed, drew the linen cloth from the face of the corpse.

How awful how mysterious is the power of death! The man who had insulted, who had wronged, who had betrayed me, whose ingratitude—all crimes, the vilest and the basest—had inverted my very soul, this man lay before me, cold, serene, tranquil, miserable, callously insensible, and yet I had no power to curse him.

There was no serenity, no tranquillity upon the face, when I gazed upon it more closely. The brow was corrugated, the cheeks collapsed, and the eyelids sunken; and there was the soul's torture, as it left a tortured body, impressed upon the face.—Enough to have mitigated a more implacable hatred than mine!

I left the room, and walked down stairs. As I proceeded along the passage, the man whom I had before seen came out of a lower room, and opened the door for me. I was about to depart when he caught me gently but firmly by the arm.

"Oh, sir," said he earnestly, "do not leave the house without seeing Mrs. Harris. She has relapsed into another fit; but when she comes to herself, it will be a comfort to her to see a friend of her husband. You knew him, sir, when living; and for his sake, perhaps—the man paused for a moment, and continued—"you have a benevolent heart, sir—I am sure you have; and if you knew all, even though he may have wronged you—"

It was an unreasonable time for an appeal of this nature. The passions that had been forced back upon my heart, had yet scarce begun to subside, but I spoke calmly.

"You will tell her, Mr. Saville has been here?" and I was going.

"Mr. Saville," repeated the man. "Oh, sir, we have heard that name mentioned frequently of late. You will come again, or send, perhaps—will you not sir?"

"She will know where to find me; should she wish to see me, which I think is hardly probable; and with a cold 'good night,' I left him.

I called upon Herbert on my way home, and told him that had taken place. He was surprised and shocked.

"Saville," said he, after a long pause, during which he had been absorbed in reflection, "this cursed affair is destroying you. I am a plain man. You may shake your head, and tell me coolly and calmly that you have ceased to feel the injury which is all the while preying upon you. It is that calmness which I fear most; it will kill you, or worse than that—you understand me. You must pursue this matter no farther. The man is dead, and your wife—" "Well," he resumed, "I beg your pardon; I was wrong to call her by that name. May I speak plainly?"

"You may."

"She is evidently in a state of want—of destitution. This must not be. You must not allow her to settle upon her—enough to rescue her from poverty and its temptations. She must not starve. I see you could not bear that. And you must forget her. It will not do to see a young man like yourself, sacrificed, self-sacrificed, to the villainy of a scoundrel. I will say no more, Saville. Vice has too much homage paid to her when an honorable man is made her victim."

Herbert was right—he was always so. No, no—she must not starve. That were indeed, a miserable triumph to me. I went to my solicitor on the next morning, and a deed was made out, settling a competence upon her, and I sent with it as much money as she could require for immediate necessities. And I was resolved that I would forget her. The worst was past, and time and occupation would do much, and I would think this misery down. But the worst was not yet past.

I was informed, one morning, that a woman in the hall desired to speak with me. Concluding that she was one of the many who are accustomed to wait upon the wealthy with petitions. I ordered the servant to admit her. A woman, meanly dressed, and whose countenance was concealed, moved towards me, and sinking upon her knees, with her palms pressed together, and raised to wards me, looked up into my face. Madness in me, and misery and famine in her, must have wrought more strongly, if that were possible, than they had done, could I have failed to recognize that face instantly. Her lips moved—she would have spoken, but she had no power to speak—and with a deep and heavy groan, she fell upon the floor before me. I rang the bell violently. A servant entered the room.

"Send Mrs. Martin to me instantly. Mrs. Martin," said I, as the woman hastened into the room,

"let Dr. Herbert be sent for immediately. You must take care of her. See that she wants nothing."

"Gracious God! it is my mistress!" said the woman, as she raised her head upon her knee. "You will let her remain in the house, Mr. Saville—in one of the upper rooms?"

"In her own room, Mrs. Martin. I commit her to you. When she recovers, we can make other arrangements."

It is out of the power of fortune, or of fate, to excite such feelings within me now, as pressed upon my heart for some days after this scene. I thank God for it. Human strength or weakness could not again endure so great a conflict of brute passion and human feeling. The piteous face raised to mine, would not depart from me. That she should kneel,—that she should have been degraded abjectly to crouch before me—for forgiveness, for pardon, for the vilest pity—and that I should know and feel that the base explanation was the poorest recommendation—oh! I cannot pursue this farther.

Some days after this—it was on Sunday forenoon—Mrs. Martin entered the room. She took a seat opposite to me.

"I am come to speak with you, Mr. Saville," she said.

"Well, madam, proceed."

"Mrs. Saville, my mistress, sir, is dying."

I spoke not for some minutes, although I was not altogether unprepared for a communication of this nature.

"You will take the child to her, madam; she will wish to see him."

"Oh, sir, she has seen him every day since she came here, and he is with her now. You will not be offended, sir, if I tell you that she has seen him many times within the last two years. Yes, sir, when you were—"

"Mad, madam!—speak plainly!—I was mad."

"She came, sir, to me, and fell at my feet, imploring to see the child, and I could not refuse her. I could not bear that my mistress should kneel to me, and not be permitted to behold her own son; and here the woman wept bitterly."

"It is very well," said I, after a pause: "I do not blame you. It is better, perhaps, that it should have been so."

"Could I prevail upon you, sir?" she continued, wiping her eyes; "might I be so bold as to hope—"

"I anticipated the woman's thoughts."

"She has expressed no wish that I should see her, Mrs. Martin."

"She does not mention your name even to me," said she; "but she must not die without seeing you—she must not, Mr. Saville."

"My nature at times was changed from what it had been since I was released from the mad-house. I cast a glance at the woman, which she understood and feared."

"Mention not this subject again, madam, and leave me. I would be alone."

I was disturbed by what the housekeeper had told me. She was dying. It was well. I wished her to die. I felt that until she was dead, my heart could not be brought to forgive her.

I walked out, and bent my steps towards the lodging which Hastings had formerly occupied. I found the woman of the house at home, and with a calmness which I have since marvelled at, I drew from her all the particulars of her sojourn at her house. They had been living with her about ten months before the death of Hastings, who she understood, had been entirely deserted by his relations, but why she knew not. About a month previous to the decease of Hastings, he came home one night, saying that he had been waylaid by a ruffian and much injured, and he had never risen from his bed again.

I ventured to ask, "if Mr. Harris and his wife lived happily together?"

The woman shook her head. "There was a strange mystery about them," said she, "which I never could rightly make out. She was ever gentle and obedient; but there was still something unlike a wife, I used to think; whenever she addressed him. And he, sir—poor man! we should not speak ill of the dead—but when he came home—from the gaming house, we often thought—how he used to strike and beat her, telling her to go to her Mr. Saville! He was jealous of you, sir, I suppose, but I am certain without cause; for she was an angel, sir, if ever angel was born upon this earth. But you are ill, sir. What is the matter?"

"Nothing, nothing," said I, rising suddenly; "I am better now; and pressing my purse upon the woman I rushed from the house."

God of justice! how dreadful is thy vengeance, and how thou oft times makest the sinner work out his own punishment! I thought not of the wife at first—I thought of Isabella Denham. My heart dwelt upon her once more as I had first beheld her at the theatre,—the young, the lovely, the innocent being of former days. I remembered when but to see her for a moment at the widow's was happiness unspeakable—when even the pressure of her hand in mine was a blessing and a delight to me. And to think that this creature, who had lain in my bosom, who had been tended, watched, almost served, with a degree of love akin to idolatry—who had never seen one glance of unkindness from me, who had heard no tone from my lips save of affection—too often of foolish weakness—to think that this creature should have become the slave, the drudge—the spurned and beaten drudge of a brutal miscreant—the thought was too horrible!

I had scarcely entered my own house when Mrs. Martin sought me.

"For mercy's sake, sir," she said in agitation, "come and take your last leave of my mistress."

She is dying, she has prayed to see you once more."

I followed her in silence. I met Herbert at the door of the room. "I am glad you are come," said he. He was in tears.

"I am too weak Herbert; am I not?"

He pressed my hand—"No, no,"—and he left me. I entered the room and sat down by her side. She spoke not for some minutes.

"I wished to see you once more, Mr. Saville," she said at length in a low tone, and without raising her eyes to my face, "not to implore your pardon, for that I dare not expect; but that you will not curse my memory when I am gone. You would not Edward;—and she tremulously touched my hand as it lay upon the bed—"if you knew all, or if I could tell you all."

I answered something, but I know not what. "I have been guilty," she resumed, "but I did not meditate guilt. Heaven is my witness that I speak the truth. I was betrayed;—and the rest was fear, and frenzy and despair!"

I could conceive that now—I could believe it;—I did believe it—and I was human. I took both her hands in mine; "Look at me, Isabella! look in my face!"

She did so, but with hesitation, and as she did so she started. "Nay we are both altered; but other miseries might have done this. I forgive you from my heart and from my soul. As we first met, so shall we now part. All shall be forgotten—all is forgiven. God bless you!"

These words had killed her. Her eyes dwelt upon me for one moment with their first sweetness in them;—a sigh—and earth alone remained!

WOMAN'S BEUSH.

The apple blossoms' shower of pearl,
The pear tree's rosiest hue,
Are beautiful as woman's blush—
As evanescent, too.

WOMAN.

Away, away, you're all the same—
A fluttering, smiling, glittering throng!
Oh! by my soul, I burn with shame
To think I've been your slave so long!

Oh! life is a waste of wearisome hours,
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns;
And the heart which is soonest awake to the flowers
Is always the first to be touched by the thorns.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ARNOLD & CROW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will make payment to Wm. Arnold, who is authorized to receive all dues, also pay any demands against said firm.

WM. ARNOLD,
JAMES CROW.

May 22, 1837.

N. B. The Mercantile Business will be conducted in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

June 1st, 1837.—4f.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time.

PHILIP SPANN.

Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—4f.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence at the Supreme Court, Wm. M. Montgomery, Esq., will receive any business which may be tendered for my management. He will at all times be found at my office.

W. B. MARTIN.

June 1st, 1837.—3f.

Lucy Waller, Complainant,

vs.

John Waller, Respondent,

CAME the Complainant by her Attorney in open Court, and it being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the court that publication be made for four weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, that the defendant plead answer or demur by the next term of this court, or this bill will be taken as confessed.

A true copy from the minutes.
Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk C. C.
May 25, 1837.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

J. D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully in-

forms his friends and the public, that he has

taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad-

ford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of

Company, either transient or permanent. As his

Larder will always be stored with the best of

providence, he hopes by strict attention to business,

to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega

Register, will publish the above notice 3 months,

and forward their accounts to this office for settle-

ment.

J. FORNEY,

IS just receiving at his Store in Jacksonville, south side of the Public Square, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery,
Drugs & Medicines, Groceries,
Hats & Shoes, Queens-Ware,
Books & Stationery, Bolting Cloths,
&c. &c. &c.

Carefully selected in the Northern markets, and well adapted to the wants of this section of country. For the patronage heretofore received he tender his grateful acknowledgements, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He respectfully invites his old friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Jacksonville, Ala. June 1st, 1837.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground,
Among your friends where'er it grows;
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing Florida's people who had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course, he has pursued his way for three thousand years; to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass.—Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,

HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System; and will treat all cases confidently to their care; to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connection with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed:

Das. ELLISON & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day &c. at the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Montevallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co. on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N.B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must be taken convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

I do hereby certify, that some time in the month of May, 1834, my wife was violently attacked with a pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to get up, and her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JOHN STEELE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with a pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to get up, and her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DAVIS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which days became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn herself, hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her; and in two days was able to walk the house; and in 4 days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in health as formerly.

JAMES RICE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. An eminent Physician of the old school was called, medical aid, and attended him regularly for months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys, he was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee Co.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when a very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr., but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he yet lives. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first presented for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of constant health.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1837.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus being present.

WILLIAM D. LEE.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years, was severely afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his business, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration, entirely obstructed, he was evidently rapidly sinking, but I am now happy to testify, that he is now in the enjoyment of his health, and the use of the means, his health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th.

To all

February 5th, 1837.—**tf.**

STATE OF ALABAMA
DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Alexander B. Bynum, one Bay Horse, hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck supported by the fistula, a lump about the size of a fist on his back, a few white spots, no other marks or brands perceived. Found by John Bert and Jesse Bynum, on the 6th of May, 1837.

ANDREW WILSON,
1st, 1837.

tion contains a dissertation upon the evils of overbanking and overtrading. He shows, on one occasion he stepped in to rescue of the country from the overburden of banks and merchants, [in 1835, mistake not.] and, by his application of the reserve which he commanded, saved the whole system from impending bankruptcy. He dilates on the consequences of the stable revulsion of unnatural and extraordinary expansions. The scope of his essay was to prove that a great controlling

England, on the credit of KIRKPATRICK's change, from the shame of having sold producing the misfortunes and humiliations of the country.

Mr. Biddle, in his November 18 Mr. Adams, had greatly taken ground from the merchants, and required the support of President Jackson, who they had decided. He forgets now to position himself, although he still adheres to the inference founded on it, that the of the Specie circular would have c

The National Intelligence of
 ning labors to multiply the comm-
 asters of the time, by encouraging
 ican Government to consider the
 ken by our ships of war to protect
 dant ships from capture, or to o-
 release when improperly seized by
 then as a wrong which the Mex-
 ican Government ought to resent. The p-
 invariably sides with every party
 war upon our Government, home
 has the following notice of the af-

one who had a ten dollar note paid ten dollars. The bank's operation of the country was a total of millions of dollars, in the hands of the banks, by stopping the banks, people their own losses, to the TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS single operation! The depositors in banks were to bear their ten per cent. of the

also made
speculators'

losses. The private deposits were probably a hundred millions, so that a loss of TEN MILLIONS was thrown upon them also.

Thus the losses of merchants and speculators, to the amount of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, were thrown off their own shoulders, and forced upon those members of the community who had no concern in their wild schemes of fortune-hunting.

The speculators are now attempting to force a part of their losses on the creditors of the Government. The merchants have brought in goods, and sold them for specie or its equivalent. They were allowed credit for the duties, and now they refuse to pay them "in specie or its equivalent." They insist that the Government shall receive in payment a currency ten per cent. below par, and in this currency pay off the public creditors. Every officer of the army and navy, soldier and sailor, every mechanic and laborer employed upon the public works, every clerk who writes for his daily bread, is to lose ten per cent. of his just and legal compensation, to help merchants and speculators to pay off their debts!

They now urge the stopped banks to increase their notes in circulation, and are pressing the issue of corporation and other change tickets, in all directions, so as to increase the paper in circulation, and cause it to depreciate down to fifteen, twenty, or fifty per cent. below specie. Every one per cent. of depreciation is a tax of a MILLION OF DOLLARS on the people who hold the notes, which goes to aid the speculators out of their difficulties.—Globe.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Such of the banks in the commercial cities as are really solvent may be made to resume specie payments, and with no great delay. The merchants owe the banks. The banks are indebted to those who have made deposits with them, and to the holders of their notes. The merchants have various commodities for sale. Let those who have claims on the banks purchase commodities from the merchants, and pay them with bank notes and bank checks. Let the merchants use these notes and checks in discharging their obligations to the banks.

The result of this mode of proceeding would in the case of any given bank be as follows: 1st. The whole active debt due by the bank; that is to say, the whole amount of its deposits and circulation, would be absorbed. 2d. The amount of debts due by the merchants to the banks would be greatly diminished. 3d. The bank would, at the close of the operation have the whole of the present stock of specie untouched, this it could then lend out, or, if the state of the times admitted make the basis of new credit issues.

Each man who has made a deposit in the bank or who holds bank notes, must judge for himself whether it will be best to retain in his hands the promises to pay of the banks and trust to future event for actual payment or sell their evidences of bank debt to the brokers for so much specie as they are able and willing to give; or buy commodities from the merchants on such terms as can be mutually agreed on. Much will depend on the price sellers ask for their goods, and this price will naturally vary with the character of the bank notes offered in exchange. This course of conduct steadily pursued would, in a short time, enable many of the banks to resume specie payment. But we suspect a part of them will be in no great haste to resume specie payments, and not a few of them would be glad if the present suspension should be perpetual. Banks of this character would as fast as they found their active debt absorbed in the manner above pointed out, create a new active debt by putting more notes into circulation. This evil the Legislature of each state should guard against by regulations of a penal character. The circumstances must be very peculiar which, in the present state of things, will induce a bank, managed by honest directors, to add a single dollar to its circulation, or to its loans or discounts, or in any way to increase the amount of either its investments or its responsibilities.

Kentucky had her relief laws and her irredeemable paper currency for more than ten years, for which she was roundly denounced in every quarter of the Union; yet the people of that State paid their postages and all dues to the United States, in specie, without a murmur, although specie formed no part of her circulation. Now, the very merchants who were loudest in abusing Kentucky relief laws, relieve themselves without law, and threaten to resist by force, the collection of postages, and other dues to the United States!

What will the Wickliffs, the Hardins, the Robinsons, the Crittendens, the Clays, the Clarks, &c. who so violently opposed the relief laws and Commonwealth's law of Kentucky, say to the relief sought, in defiance of all law, by the banks, and their debtors in general? May we not expect to hear them denouncing the banks, speculators and merchants, who, without law, have forced the banks to stop full-handed, with at least as much bitterness as they denounced their own fellow-citizens who sought relief

through the actions of their Legislature?—Globe.

From the Port Gibson (Miss.) Correspondent.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills which have passed the lower house, one of the most wholesome is the one to prevent duelling, and likewise to put a stop to the detestable practice of wearing Pistols, Dirks, Bowie Knives &c. We are glad to see our Legislators directing their attention to this important subject. It speaks volumes for the onward march of morals in our community.

A Resolution requesting the President of the United States to rescind the Treasury order, has passed the House by a vote of 43 for, and 8 against the resolution. A Bill has passed the House by a vote of 31 to 13 granting banking privileges to the "Mississippi Rail Road Company" and increasing the capital three millions, in addition to the former amount, also giving it three branches to be located at Canton, Raymond and Galatin.

The Bill authorizing the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to locate a branch in this State has been lost in the house by a vote of 22 for, and 35 against the bill. We also learn that the Bill authorizing the Banks of this State to issue Post Notes has passed both houses, but have not learnt its features.

The cry has gone forth give us a national bank and it will be kept up until it is ascertained that the people are not to be brought into the measure and then it will be abandoned, we have evils enough to get through with, brought upon us by the late United States Bank, without wishing to curse the country with another bank of a similar kind. And we rest satisfied that the democracy of this country will never consent to their re-charter; that representative who would be guilty of so doing will be marked and condemned. Let the United States Bank party raise panics, break the banks, and bring this country to the very brink of ruin, the people will resist their efforts and sustain the shock, but still retain their firm belief that the United States Bank has been the principal cause of the mischief.

A conjuror, in Columbus, Georgia, amusing the inhabitants of that place by turning silver into gold. Could he turn bank notes into either gold or silver he would find employment enough, notwithstanding it is contended by some politicians that we are richer when the country is flooded with bank paper, and little or none of the precious metal in circulation; and that we are poorer when the latter is plenty and the former scarce.—Jeffersonian Republican.

He who loves gold is a fool; he who fears it a slave, he who adores it, an idolator; he who hoards it up, a dunce—he who uses it is the wise man. [We wish we could get a little for that purpose. We should like to become wise in that way, about these days.]—Phila. Mirror.

A HARD CASE.

We saw an individual the other day propose to pay a five dollar store account with ten dollars of paper (Hawkinsville, Ga.) money, which was the best he could do with his ten dollars. This man earned his money by the sweat of his brow. And thus we see the monstrous frauds practiced upon the laboring classes by the agency of the banks. Will the people get up a new race of these rag mills under some new name and new pretence? We think not. We have heretofore said that if nothing else, lessons to the tune of fifty per cent. will teach them to shun the banks.

The Convention for Internal Improvement, Banking and Education, convened pursuant to publication, in the Senate Chamber, on Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, and was called to order by Judge Henry Thompson, a Delegate from Tallapoosa county, who nominated Col. Alexander Bowie of Talladega county, for the Chair, which was concurred in, and Henry L. Martin, Esq. appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The names of all the counties in the State being called Alphabetically, the following gentlemen appeared, and enrolled their names as Delegates, to wit: From the county of

Autauga.—T. N. Brevard, John P. De-

Jarrett, D. H. Bingham.

Barbour.—Col. John L. Hunter, Gen

John P. Boote and Doct. E. Heron.

Benton.—Wm. B. Martin, Esq.

Coosa.—J. H. Thomas, Judge R. B. Mar-

tin and Wylie W. Mason.

Dallas.—James M. Calhoun.

Fayette.—Wm. S. Taylor and C. Boyd

Franklin.—B. H. Hudson, R. A. Baker

and T. Skinner.

Lawrence.—James B. Wallace and John

S. Abernathy.

Marengo.—John Rains Esq. and C. D

Connor.

Moan.—Matthew W. Lindsay, Esq

and Gen. J. W. Gaith.

Montgomery.—T. W. Fleming, Doct. S.

C. Oliver and J. Goldthwaite.

Macon.—John I. Clark, Esq. and R. H

Brumby.

Pickens.—Samuel B. Moore.

Pike.—W. F. Evans.

Talladega.—W. P. Chilton, Esq. Gen.

J. T. Bradford and Col. A. Bowie.

Tallapoosa.—Henry Thompson, Esq.

John H. Peters, Esq. Henry W. Russell,

Walker.—John C. Chainey, Esq.

The Convention then proceeded to its or-

ganization by the election of Officers.

Whereupon Col. John L. Hunter, a Dele-

gate from Barbour County, was elected

President, and Henry W. Russell Esq. Sec-

retary.

The following resolution was offered by

Dr. Oliver of Montgomery and adopted:

Resolved, That any gentleman who may

feel authorized from the expression of pub-

lic opinion, to represent the county in which

he may reside, having no delegation in this

Convention, be add is hereby authorized to

take his seat.

Wm. B. Martin, Esq. offered the follow-

ing resolution, which was unanimously ad-

opted:

Resolved, That a committee, composed of

one Delegate from each county represented

in this Convention, be appointed to collect

facts and information in relation to the most

practicable plan of internal improvement

which the State of Alabama can now adopt,

and report the same to the Convention at a

early day as convenient.

The Convention then adjourned till half

past 7 o'clock Tuesday evening.

Message of Governor Clay.

Delivered at the Called Session of the Legisla-

ture, on the 12th June, 1837.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

At the period of your last adjournment, our

State, and our country, generally, were in the

enjoyment of almost unequalled prosperity. The

planter had, for several preceding years, received

most liberal and encouraging prices for his staple

commodities, and all others engaged in trade

had made, and were still receiving, large profits.

Every department of business had flourished, and

the enterprising and industrious of all classes, had

been abundantly rewarded. Then, and for some

time afterwards, almost universal credit and con-

fidence prevailed. No one anticipated, and no one

was prepared for the overwhelming reverse, which

was so speedily to follow. We all now see, and

feel, the general prostration of credit and con-

fidence, which has been produced by a few short

months. All calculation has been baffled and dis-

appointed, and we are forced to realize that the

planter, who was but the other day prosperous

and happy, and the merchant who was buoyant

with hope, and apparently well founded expecta-

tions of wealth and security, are now involved in

pecuniary liabilities, from which it is impracti-

cable, immediately to extricate themselves.

It is not universally true, that to know the

cause of a disease is also to comprehend the means

of cure; yet, it may not be wholly unprofitable, to

recur to the source of our present difficulties, and

embarrassments.—Were it ever proper, this is

no time to indulge in any want of frankness. There

is no doubt, in my opinion, that the very inception

of the insupportable pressure, which now afflicts

us, may be found in a redundant circulation. Banks,

and Banking capital, and Bank issues and accom-

modations, had accumulated, and been extended

immensely beyond their former number and a-

mount. In consequence, money became too abun-

dant and too cheap, and every thing else rose far a-

bove its intrinsic value. Appearance of pros-

perity were imposing, flattering and deceptive; in-

sumuch, that many who had before been distin-

guished for a prudent caution, fell into error, and

the prevailing false estimate of the worth of prop-

erty. The merchant was misled by an erroneous

appreciation of the available capital of the

country, and extended his purchases and his cred-

it inordinately. The planter was induced, by the

delusive hope of continued high prices for his staple,

to make purchases of land and negroes at the

most exorbitant rates. The confident expectation

was indulged, that, while the increase of the

manufacture, and consumption of that staple, kept

pace with the increase of its production, there

would be no decline of prices; and many of those

who had most credit and enterprise, have become

most deeply involved.

Under these discouraging circumstances, as

was reasonably to be expected, many of our fel-

low citizens began to search out and devise exped-

ients. They held numerous public meetings, to

deliberate on the evils, by which they were sur-

rounded, and their appropriate remedies.—A very

large majority of those who met for this pur-

pose, directed their attention to the Legislature,

and fixed their hopes upon the assembled wisdom

of the State. Whilst waiting for developments,

and pausing for the indications of public sentiment

—the power of the Executive to convene the

Legislature, being limited to "extraordinary oc-

casions"—the run upon our banks became so uni-

versal, as to furnish new evidence of the less of

public confidence; and, on the 16th of May, the

Branch of the State Bank at Montgomery, found

it necessary to suspend the payment of specie.

So soon as this intelligence reached the seat of gov-

ernment, I felt assured the pressure on our other

banking institutions would greatly increase and

that a general suspension would probably soon

follow. Hence, I no longer doubted, it had become

my imperative duty, to call you together, with

all convenient despatch. Results have shown

how well founded were my apprehensions. On

the 12th ultimo, all the Banks in Mobile ceased

to redeem their notes in specie; and by the 25th

inclusive, every Bank in the State had suspended.

I am not amongst the number, if there be any,

who believe the country can be immediately re-

legated out of difficulties. But, much as we feel

our inability to disentangle ourselves by a single

effort, and rise, at once, above our misfortunes,

there is no cause for despair. Our agricultural

resources are not only abundant, but inexhaustible;

and under the control of a people distinguished

for intelligence, skill and industry. It must, how-

ever, in the nature of things, require time and

assiduity, to create means, and economy and pru-

dent, in their application, to extricate us from

pecuniary embarrassments, which now op-

press, and bear us down. Time, with patience,

perseverance and discretion, will conquer all our

difficulties; and, in the season of repose, we can

renew the enjoyment of a free and independent

life. It has been truly said that adversity teaches wis-

dom. May we not derive encouragement from the

reflection, that the lessons now taught us with

a more discreet judgment and prudent forecast,

hereafter?

The position which our Banks have been thus

compelled to assume presents for your considera-

tion questions of the deepest interest to the State.

The Constitution declares, "in case any Bank

or Branch Bank shall neglect, or refuse to pay,

on demand any bill, note or obligation, issued by

the corporation, according to the promise therein

expressed, the holder of any such note, bill or

obligation, shall be entitled

interest."

Upon the

question, I thought, if such a measure were

passed, it should be made

to meet, and pass off with the

agitated permanently on our

policy.

It appeared to me there were insuper-

able obstacles to the creation of a debt of

four years at farthest. Again, I could not

likely to find purchasers for com-

their par value—knowing, as I did, that

proportion of the five per cent. bond

under a law of the session, before last, the

market twelve or fifteen months, and

unsold.

If relief should be sought through the

of State bonds, the most plausible and

opinion, which has been suggested, is to

sell them to no one, except to be used

payment of debts; to make them redem-

four or five years, bearing interest at the

let twenty per cent. of the aggregate of

be payable annually by the State, at

five per cent. at the same periods, by

drawers. The bonds might be drawn for

annual instalments on their faces, or

sums payable at the expiration of one,

more years. On this plan, it will be

5 per cent. more of the principle, than if

and if the State should be bound to pay the

amount in five years, the drawers would

be required to extinguish the debt to the State

yearly. To ensure punctual payments,

personal security, liens might be taken on

incumbent real estate to double the amount

the bond, or obligation be given the force

of a judgment, upon which execution

issue in default of paying the instalment

due or any part thereof. As such a measure

is merely intended to relieve the debtors

and not as any part of our system of Bank-

State would not, perhaps, expect, or desire

fit; but to cover the expense, incident to the

putation of the bonds, the borrower might

be required to pay the half of one per centum,

time of the loan.

It is believed that a large portion of the

ered capital of the country has been with-

drawn from circulation, and hoarded up, for

speculation in Banks, as well as individuals;

The Banks have suspended specie payments, when we had no Bank in North Alabama; one in Mobile of small capital, every merchant was a buyer, and the competition for the article insured the planter a fair price for the fruits of his labor. But as the Banks began to multiply, the number of dealers in Cotton became more limited, from the obvious fact that the merchant could then make advances for goods through the Banks, whereas they could only be paid for by the shipment of goods. The suspension of specie payments of course suspends the exchange facilities for foreign purposes, in far as the Banks are concerned in that particular branch of commerce, there had as well be no banks. Hence we find since the paper banks have been rendered useless, the banks of Cotton have been almost sought after, as furnishing the only medium by which payments can be effected abroad.—With reference to the price of Cotton, we hear of one crop in this vicinity (Mr. Robert Lankford's) which has brought 11 cents in New Orleans; we hear of some lots for other crops at similar rates—but ordinary qualities may be estimated at from 8 to 10 cents.

The facilities of this Bank would be coextensive with its universality of operations, from Maine to Florida, its currency would bear the stamp of *sovereignty* on its very face, and to facilitate the commercial transactions of the country, Banks of deposit could be located at *any point* necessary, both for the accommodation of the merchant, the planter, and the Government in her fiscal operations. An additional superiority of character awarded to this institution, and it is every thing in banking, would be its tendency to retain the specie in the country at home; this would result from its extraordinary permanency and stability. "Such a system of banking would doubtless drive

IN SENATE.—A quorum being present. Maj. McVay of Lauderdale, having been the presiding officer of the last session, was requested to take the Chair. Maj. McVay then addressed the Senate, saying that doubts having been expressed by some persons, as to the propriety of his taking the Chair without re-election, he did not wish to assume the responsibility of presiding over their deliberations without the full approval of the Senate. It was then moved that as many as were in favor of his taking the Chair, should say *aye*, and those opposed to *no*. The vote being unanimous in the affirmative.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC
MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS.
For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.
No subscription received for less than one year.
No advertisement received for less than one week.
All advertisements are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first week, and 1.00 for each subsequent week. For longer advertisements, the price will be ascertained by agreement. All advertisements are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ATTEST.
I, J. F. GRANT, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in my office.
J. F. GRANT, Clerk.

School Notice.
We are authorized to state, on the part of those immediately interested, that the Ladies' School of the place, commenced its first course on Monday, 22d inst. And further, we are requested to say, that Miss Thompson, who takes charge of the school, will consider it a favor, for all those who are desirous of attending, to call on her as early in the term, as may be found convenient, as it is deemed important, to have the school organized as soon as possible.

ENTERTAINMENT.
T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of the Main and Second streets, in the city of Jacksonville, for the accommodation of travellers—his fare will be as good as can be obtained.
Rockford, May 17th, 1837.—31.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Redman G. Stewart, one Sorrel Horse, supposed to be six years old, both hind feet white, black face, no marks or marks perceptible, and appraised to four dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
May 25, 1837.—31.

ABSCONDED.
ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in the neck, left hind foot white, marked with a saddle collar, shod, with about half worn before and now one behind, with a small round his neck; he may probably be found in Georgia. Any person delivering said horse to the Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.
RUFUS M. MYNATT.
April 20, 1837.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexion, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.
The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—11.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Adley Pollard, a man of color, Alabama, about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.
Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—11.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Alexander Bratton, one Bay Horse, about 14 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, a scar on his neck supposed to be from the fistula, a lump about the size of a pea on his back, a few gray hairs, no other marks or brands perceptible, raised by John Bert and Jesse Byrnes to twenty dollars, 6th of May, 1837.
ANDREW WILSON, J. P.
June 1st, 1837.

BLANKS.
Every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand at this office.

For Printing.
PRINTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

THE TWIN DOOMED.
BY C. P. HOFFMAN.

"Twin born they live, twin born they die; in grief and joy twin hearted."
Like buds upon one parent bough, twin doomed, in death not parted."
The superstition embodied in the above distich, is very common in those parts of New York and New Jersey, which were originally settled by a Dutch population. It had its influence with Dominie Dewitt, from the moment that his good woman presented him with the twin brothers, whose fortunes are the subject of our story. He regarded them from the first as children of fate—as boons that were lent to their parents to be reclaimed so soon, that it was a waste of feeling, if not an impious intermeddling with Providence to allow parental affection to devolve in its full strength upon them.

They were waves, he thought, upon the waters of life, which it hardly concerned his heart to calm. The death of the mother, which soon followed the birth of the twins, confirmed this superstitious feeling, and their forms were henceforth ever associated with images of gloom, the breast of their only surviving parent. Old Dewitt, however, though a selfish and contracted man, was not wanting in ideas of duty, which became his station as a Christian pastor. He imparted all the slender advantages of education which were shared by his other children, to the two youngest, and though they had not an equal interest in his affections with the first, he still left them unvisited by any harshness whatsoever. The indifference of their father was, in fact, all of which the twins had to complain.

The consequence was natural; the boys being left so much to themselves, became all in all to each other. Their pursuits were in every respect the same. At school, or in any quarrel, or scene of boyish faction, the two Dewitts were always named as one individual; and as they shot upward manhood, they were equally inseparable. If Ernest went out to drive a deer, Rupert always accompanied him to shoot partridges by the way, and if Rupert borrowed his brother's rifle for the larger game, Ernest in turn would shoulder the smooth bore of the other to bring home some birds at the same time. Together, though, they always went.

The "Forest of Deane," which kept its name and dimensions almost until the moment when we write, was the scene of their early sports. The wild deer at that time still frequented the highlands of the Hudson; and the rocky passes which led down from this romantic forest to the river, were often secured by these active youths in the hunt of a hunted buck, which would here take the water. Many a time, then, have the cliffs of Dunderberg echoed their woodland shout, where the blood of their quarry dyed the waves which wash its base. Their names as dead shots and keen hunters were well known in the country below, and there are those yet living in the opposite village of Peckskill, who have feasted upon deer's meat which the twin huntersmen carried thither from the forest of Deane.

Our story, however, has but little to do with the early career of the Rockland hunters, and we have merely glanced at the years of their life which were passed in that romantic region of a State whose scenic beauties are, perhaps, unmatched in variety by any district of the same size, in order to show how the dispositions of the twins were fused and moulded together in early life. It was on the banks of the Ohio (Oho-o-o, or Beautiful River, as it is called in the mellifluous dialect of the Senecas) that the two foresters of Deane first began to play a part in the world's drama. As the larger game became scarce on the Hudson, they had emigrated to this, then remote region; and here they became famous for their boldness and address in tracing the Indian marauder to his lair, as they were previously noted for their skill in striking a less dangerous quarry.

The courage and enterprise of the two brothers made them great favorites in the community of hunters, of which they are now members. A frontier settler always depends more upon his rifle than on his farm, for subsistence during the infancy of his improvements; and this habit of taking so often to the woods, brings him continually into collision with the Indians. It has ever, indeed, been the main source of all our border difficulties. The two Dewitts had their full share of these wild adventures. They were both distinguished for their feats of daring; but upon one occasion, Rupert in particular, gave such signal proofs of conduct and bravery, that upon the fall of the chief man in the settlement, in a skirmish where young Dewitt amply revenged his death, Rupert was unanimously elected captain of the station, and all the cabins within the stockade were placed under his especial guardianship. Ernest witnessed the preference of his brother with emotions of pride as full as if it had been conferred upon himself; and so much did the twins seem actuated by one soul, that in all measures that were taken by the band of pioneers, they insensibly followed the lead of either brother. The superstition which had given a fated character to their lives at home, followed in a certain degree, even here, and their characters were supposed to be so thoroughly identified, their fortunes so completely bound up in each other, that, feeling no harm could overtake the one which was not shared by the other, their followers had equal confidence in both, and volunteered with the same alacrity upon any border expedition, when either of the brothers chanced to lead.

It was about this time that General Wayne, who had been sent by government to crush the allied forces of the northwestern Indians, established his camp upon the Ohio, with the intention of passing the winter in disciplining his raw levies, and preparing for the winter campaign, which was afterwards so brilliantly decided near the Miami of the lakes. The mail route from Pittsburgh to Beaver now passes the field where the two brothers were marshalled, and the traveller may still see the rude fireplaces of the soldiery, blackening the rich pasture through which he rides. He may see, too—but we must not anticipate the catastrophe of our story, whose truth is indicated by more than one silent memento.

The western militia, large bodies of which had been drafted into Wayne's army, were never remarkable for military subordination, of which, not to mention the Indian war of '32, the more notable campaigns with the British afforded many an instance. They are a gallant set of men, but they have an invincible propensity each man to fight on his own hook; and not merely that, but when not employed upon immediate active service, it is almost impossible to keep them together. They become disgusted with the monotony of military duties, revolt at their exacting precision, and thought full of fight when fight is to be had, are eager to disperse upon the least intermission of active service, and come and go as individual caprice may lead them. General Wayne's camp, indeed, was for a while, a complete caravanserai, where not merely one or two, but whole troops of volunteers could be seen arriving and departing at any hour. This, to the spirit of an old soldier, who had been bred in the armies of Washington, was unendurable. But as these flitting gentry constituted the sharpshooters, upon whom he chiefly depended, the veteran officer bore with them, as long as possible, in the hopes that, by humoring the volunteers, he might best attach them to the service for which this species of force was all important.

At length, however, matters reached such a pass that the army was in danger of complete disorganization, and a new system must necessarily be adopted. "Mad Anthony," as Wayne's men called him, (who when he really took a thing in hand never did it by halves), established martial law in its most rigid form, and proclaimed that every man on his march, "by whatever rank, he should pass beyond his lines without a special permit from himself, should be treated as a deserter and suffer accordingly." The threatened severity seemed only to multiply the desertions; but so keen were the backwoods militiamen in making their escape from what they now considered an outrageous tyranny, that with all the vigilance of the regular officers, it was impossible to seize any to make a military example of them.

Fresh volunteers, however, occasionally supplied the place of those who thus absconded themselves without leave; and one morning in particular, quite a sensation was created throughout the camp by the arrival of a new body of levies, which though numerically small, struck every one as the finest company that had yet been mustered beneath the standard of Wayne. The troop consisted of mounted riflemen, thoroughly armed and equipped after the border fashion, and clad in the belted hunting frock, which is the most graceful of modern costumes. Both horses and men seemed picked for special service, and their make and movement exhibited that air of strengthened agility which alike in man and beast, constitutes the perfection of that marvellous force the dragoon, whose original character is only represented in modern armies by the mounted rangers of our western prairies.

The commandant of this corps seemed worthy to be the leader of so gallant a band. His martial figure—the horse he rode and all his personal equipment, were in every respect complete, and suited to each other. The eagle feather in his wolfskin cap, told of a keen eye and a long shot; the quilled pouch, torn with the wampum belt, which sustained his hatchet and pistols, from the body of some swarthy foe—spoke of a stout heart and a strong hand; while the panther skin which formed the housings of his sable roan, betrayed that the rider had vanquished a foe more terrible than the red savage himself. His horse, across the heavy Conestoga with a mettlesome Virginia racer, bore himself as if proud of so gallant a master; and as the fringed leggins pressed his flank, while the young officer faced the General in passing in salute before him, he executed his passages with all the graceful precision of a charger trained in the manege.

A murmur of admiration ran along the ranks as this gallant cavalier passed slowly in front of the soldiery, and reined up his champion steed before the line of his tall followers, as they were at length marshalled upon the parade. But the sensation which his air and figure excited was almost equally shared by another individual who had hitherto ridden beside him in the van, but who now drew up his rough Indian pony apart from the rest, as if claiming no share in the lot of the new comers. It was a sun burnt youth, whose handsome features afforded so exact a counterpart of those of the leader of the band, that were it not for the difference of their equipments, either of the two might at first be taken for the other; and even upon a narrower inspection the dark locks and more thoughtful countenance of Ernest would alone have been distinguished from the brown curls and animated features of his sanguine and high spirited brother. The former, as we have mentioned, had drawn off from the corps the moment it halted and formed for inspection. He now stood leaning upon his rifle, his plain leather hunting shirt contrasting not less with the gay colored frock of his companions; than did the shaggy coat of his stunted pony with the sleek hides of their clean lined couriers. His look, too, was widely different from the blithe and buoyant one which lighted their features; and his eye and lip betrayed a mingled expression of sorrow and scorn, as he glanced from the little and noble figure of his brother to the buckram regulars, who platoons were marshalled near.

The new levies were duly mustered, and after the rules and articles of war had been read aloud to them, several camp regulations were promulgated, and among the rest the recent order of the commandant in chief, whereby a breach of discipline in going beyond the chain of sentinels, incurred the penalty of desertion.

"No, by heaven!" shouted Ernest, when this was read. "Rupert, Rupert, my brother, you shall never bear such slavery. Away—away from this needless prison, and if your life is what they want, let them have it in the woods—in your own way, but bind not yourself to these written laws, that bear chains and death in every letter. Away, Rupert, away from this accursed thralldom." And leaping into his saddle before half these words were uttered, he seized the bridle rein of his brother and nearly urged him from the spot while pointing out his passionate appeal.

"By the soul of Washington," roared old Wayne, "what mad youngster is this?—Nay, seize him, do not yield to his brother's violence, and that the other should check himself and withdraw abashed from the parade, as a coarse laugh, excited by his Quixotism, stung his ear. By the soul of Washington," cried the General, repeating his favorite oath, "but you're a fine brace of fellows; and Uncle Sam has so much need of both of you, that he has no idea of letting one go;—and calling Rupert to his side, he spoke with a kindness to the young officer, that was probably meant to secure a new recruit in his brother; who had, however, disappeared from the scene.

The parade was now dismissed, and so soon as Rupert had taken possession of his quarters, and seen that his men and horses were all properly taken care of, he parted from his comrades to take his farewell of Ernest, who awaited him in a clump of trees upon the bank of the river, a short distance from camp. Ernest seemed to have fully recovered his equanimity; but though youth like, ashamed of the fit of heroics which had played his brother in a somewhat ridiculous position a few hours before, he had not altered the views which he had entertained from the first, about Rupert's being service under Gen. Wayne. "You will not start homeward to night?" cried Rupert, at length changing a subject it was useless to discuss. "Yes—to-night I must be off, and that soon, too, Rupert. Little need; must pace his thirty miles before midnight. I don't know that I have done wisely in coming so far with you; but in truth, I wanted to see how our hunters would look among the continentals. Mad Anthony has brought with him. Wait till we come to the fighting, Ernest, and the old General will soon find out who's who. His regulars may do with the British, but a man must live in the woods to know how to fight in them."

"Ay, ay, that's it; a found may do for deer that isn't worth a powder horn stopper upon a panther track. But you must remember," continued his brother, fixing his eyes sadly upon Rupert, "that you will have to fight just in the shape the General envisions, which is, I take it, that real manhood must go for nothing. Why there's not a drummer in the ranks, that will not know his duty better than you; ay, and for aught I see, be able to do it, too, as well. A flush of pride—perhaps of pain—crossed the countenance of the young officer as his brother thus spoke, and laying his hand upon his arm, added, with the indignant tone of a caged hunter—why, Rupert, you must not dare even, soldier that you now are, to take the bush and keep your hand in by killing a buck occasionally."

"Believe it not, Ernest! My men will never stand that, for all the Mad Anthony's or mad devils in the universe. You must, you must, my brother," answered Ernest, shaking his head; and now you begin to see why I would not volunteer upon this service. I am quieter than you, and therefore saw farther to matters than you did, when you chose to come here rather than give up the command of your company. But where's the use of looking back upon a cold trail, you are now one of Uncle Sam's men, and Heaven knows when he will let go his grip upon you."

Conversing thus, the brothers had walked some distance. The moon was shining brightly above them, and a silver coil of light tripping along the rippling Ohio, seemed to lure them onward with the river's course. But at length the more considerate Ernest deemed it prudent that they should part, and catching the pony, which had hitherto followed him like a dog, he mounted and prepared to move off. But Rupert would not yet leave his brother and retrace his steps to camp. It might be long before they should meet again; they who had never before thus parted—who had been long inseparable, alike in counsel and in action, and who were now about for the first time to be severed, when stout hearts and strong hands might best be mutually serviceable.

"I don't think I will leave you just yet, Ernest. I may as well walk with you as far as the branch, and we are hardly without shot of the soldier who is standing sentry yonder. What a mark the fellow's cap would be from the clump of pawpaws!" "Yes," said Ernest, lifting his rifle from his lap as the musket gleamed in the moonlight; "I am almost tempted to pick that shining smooth bore out of his fingers, just to show how ridiculous it is to carry such shooting iron as that into the forest. But come, the time has gone by for such jokes. If you will go farther with me, let us push on. They reached the branch or break and crossed it; and still they continued increasing the distance between themselves and the camp."

"Well, I suppose we must now really bid good bye," exclaimed Rupert at last, seizing the hand of his brother. "But here, Ernest, I wish you would carry home my Indian belt and these other fixings; they will remind you of old times if I'm kept away long, and the sutler will give me something to wear more in camp fashion." As he spoke thus, he tied the wampum sash around the waist of his brother, and while throwing the Indian pouch over his shoulder, their arms met in the fold of brotherhood, and the twins parted with that silent embrace. Rupert, rapidly retracing his steps toward the camp, soon reached the brook, and a half hour's walk might yet have enabled him to regain his quarters in safety, but the finger of Fate was upon him, and he, who had already been led away from duty by the strong lure of affection, was still further induced to violate it by an instinct not less impulsive in the bosom of a brother.

Poising to drink at the rivulet, Rupert in stooping over the bank, thought that he discovered a fresh moccasin print, and bending down the branches which embowered the spot, so as to bring the rays of the moon full upon it, a more thorough examination fully satisfied him that an Indian had lately passed that way. A regular soldier upon thus discovering traces of a spy in the neighborhood of the camp, would at once have reported to the officer of the day, and allowed his superiors to take measures accordingly. But such an idea never occurred to the backwoods ranger. He had discovered an Indian trail, and there were but two things, in his opinion, to be done; first to find out its direction, and then to follow it to the death. A sleuth-hound upon the scent of blood, could not be impelled by a more irresistible instinct than that which urged the fiery Rupert on that fatal chase.

It boots not to tell the various chances of his hunt; how he missed the trail upon rocky ground where the moccasin had left no print; how there he was obliged to feel for it in some tangled copse, where no betraying moonbeam fell; and how, at last, when the stars grew dim and the gray dawn had warmed its ruddy day; he for the first time rested his weary limbs upon the banks of a stream, where the trail disappeared entirely.

Let us now follow the fortunes of the doomed Ernest, who, like the hero of classic story, bore about his person the fatal gifts that were to work his destruction. Not a half hour elapsed from the time that he had parted from his brother, before he found himself the prisoner of a sergeant's guard, which was despatched to take or slay the deserter, Rupert Dewitt. "Apprehending no ill, Ernest had allowed himself to be seized; the equipments he had just received from Rupert, not less than the similitude of likeness to his twin brother, in the opinion of the party that captured him, fully establishing his identity; and the horror which he felt at discovering how Rupert had forfeited his life, was almost counterbalanced by a thrill of joy, as it suggested itself to the high-souled Ernest that he might so far keep up the counterfeit as to become a sacrifice in place of the brother on

whom he doated. The comrades of Rupert, who might have detected the imposition, chanced to be off upon fatigue parties in different directions; and thus, together with the summary mode of proceeding that was adopted upon his reaching camp, favoured his design. A drumhead court-martial was instantly called to decide upon the fate of a prisoner, to whose guilt there seemed to be, alas! too many witnesses. The road that he had taken, the distance from camp, the time of night, he had chosen to wander so far from the lines, may, the fact of his leaving his blood-horse at the stable, as if fearing detection through him, and stealing off upon an Indian pony—all seemed to make out a flagrant case of desertion. But why dwell upon these painful details of an affair which was so amply canvassed in all its bearings, throughout the western country, long afterward. Let the reader be content with the bare historical fact, that the ill-starred militiaman was condemned to be shot to death as a deserter, under the circumstances as we have stated them. It seemed a terrible proceeding when these attending circumstances were afterward reviewed; but though at the time General Wayne was much censured for signing that young man's death-warrant, yet both military men and civilians, who knew the condition of his army, have agreed that it was the only example alone which prevented that army from falling to pieces.

The heart of Ernest was so thoroughly made up to meet the fate, which was intended for his brother, and his pulse did not change in a single throb when he was told that he had but an hour to prepare himself for death. "The sooner that it be over the better for Rupert," exclaimed he, mentally. "And then, man as he was, his eyes filled with tears when he thought of the anguish which that darling brother would suffer at hearing the fate which had overtaken him."

"Oh! God!" he cried aloud, clasping his hands above his head, as he paced the narrow guard-room in which he was now immured,—"God of Heaven! that they would but place us together with our rifles in the forest, and send this whole army to hunt us down!" And the features of the wild bushfighter lighted up with a grim smile as he thought of keeping a battalion at bay in the greenwood, and crippling it with his single arm. The proud thought seemed to bear with it a new train of views. "If Rupert knew," said he, pausing in his walk—"if he but dreamed how matters were going, he could soon collect a score of rifles to strike with, and take me from beneath their very bayonets. But this is madness!"

"That it is, my fine fellow," answered the sentry, who guarded his door, and who now hearing the last words uttered while the steps of those who were to have the final charge of the prisoner were heard upon the stair, thought it incumbent upon him to remind the youth where he was. Ernest compressed his lip, and drawing himself to his full height, as he wheeled and faced his escort, motioned to them to lead on. He was at once conducted to the esplanade in front of the camp, upon the river's bluff.

The morning was gusty and drizzling, as if Nature shuddered in tears at the sacrifice of one who from his infancy had worshipped her so faithfully. The young hunter gazed inquiringly about him, as he stepped forward to take the fatal position from which he was never to move more. He looked to see if there was one in all that array of formal faces who would exchange one glance of recognition or sympathy with him; but of the many in his brother's band who so often had echoed his own shout upon the joyous hunt, or pealed his cheering cry in the Indian onslaught, there was now not one to look upon the dying youth. Considerations of feeling, or the fear, perhaps, of exciting a mutinous spirit among those head-headed levies, had induced the general to keep the comrades of the twin brothers at a distance from the fatal scene. They had originally been detailed upon some fatigue duty, which took them to a distance from the camp, and measures had been since adopted to prolong their absence until the catastrophe was over. Ernest felt a sinking of the heart to think there was near, no home-loved friend, who witnessed that he died like a man; and yet, when he remembered that one such witness might, by identifying him, prevent his sacrifice and jeopard the life of Rupert, he was content that it should be thus.

A platoon of regulars was now drawn up in front of him, and waited but the word of their officer—when suddenly a murmur ran along the column, which was displayed upon the ground in order to give solemnity to the scene. It was mistaken for a symptom of mutiny, and precipitated the fatal moment.

"Fire!" cried the officer—and, even as he spoke a haggard figure, in a torn hunting-shirt—with ghastly look—and tangled hair that floated on the breeze—leaped before the line of deadly muzzles! He uttered one piercing shriek—whether of joy or agony it were impossible to tell—and then fell staggering with one arm across the bosom of Ernest, who breathed out his life while springing forward to meet the embrace of his brother.

They were buried in one grave, and the voyager upon the Ohio, whose boat may near the northwestern shore, where the traces of Wayne's encampment are still visible, still sees the shadowy buckeye, beneath which repose the TWIN-DOOMED FORESTERS OF DEANE.

From the Charleston Mercury.
TEXAS.

This interesting country attracts so much attention at the present moment, and calls forth so many inquiries, that the following information derived from a personal knowledge, will, it is hoped, prove interesting to those who feel disposed to emigrate to the far West.

The approach to the country is either by sea to Galveston Bay, Velasco at the mouth of the Brazos, Matagorda Bay, Copano, or the Rio Grande, the dividing line between Mexico and Texas.

Galveston is destined to be the most important seaport of this fertile region, as a vessel drawing from twelve to fifteen feet water, may enter a safe harbor at the East end of Galveston Island, where the City of that name has been laid out, and as soon as the shares are disposed of, will be sold in lots to the highest bidders. The portion appropriated for the building of the town comprises 4000 acres, and is well situated in point of convenience and health, being distant only

goods at long credits, is a danger to our commerce, and encourages the farmer, the mechanic, and the free trader of this country, to leave the metallic currency, by leaving the unity only promises to pay, in place of performance of real payment in constitutional coin.

That on the question of the currency, we have no confidence in the State administration generally, as now constituted, and in the present administration, to take all the necessary measures as it shall judge the most effective, for restoring and preserving our constitutional metallic currency, and for the support of the same.

That a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held at the residence of the President of the United States, and of the various departments of the Government, with an earnest solicitation to their best efforts to protect the people from the dangerous and unjust machinations of the paper money makers, their tools, and agents.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city.

Wm. THOMPSON, Pres't.

Fred. Stover,
John Willbank,
Israel Young,
Francis Brelsford,
Edward A. Pennman,
Furman E. Downes,
Vice Presidents.
John Ferral, Thomas O'Neill, Eli Dillon,
Relators.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JUNE 29, 1837.

It appears now to be the general opinion that Congress will be convened, more for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, than to interfere in any manner with the currency of the country. Those who have most information on the subject, with very few exceptions, are decidedly of opinion that Mexico has given the United States sufficient cause to declare war against her; these few exceptions it is to be regretted appear willing, and even anxious to attach the blame for the existing difficulties between the two Governments to the United States, which doubt occasioned by their bitter opposition to late and present administrations. For ourselves, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to avow our sentiment, that we are "for our country when right, and for our country right or wrong."

Our readers will no doubt expect to find in our present number, some of the proceedings of the Legislature; but we received nothing from that body by the last Southern Mail, and as its arrival is late on Thursday evening, they will arrive at once, that even should it happen to be at the appointed time, the information it brings, would arrive too late to insert this morning. We have however received sufficient information by the North Alabama mail, to confirm the opinion, that the measure of relief adopted by the Legislature will be based upon an extension of time to Bank debtors, and the issuing of bonds to the amount of probably five millions, redeemable in four or five years. The probability of the adoption of these measures, which would afford relief to Bank as well as debtors, together with the present favorable indications in the Cotton market, establishes all grounded hope that former confidence and prosperity will be restored, at least to a large majority of the citizens of our own State.

We understand also, that his Excellency C. C. Calhoun has been elected Senator to Congress for the next six years, vice the Hon. John McKinley. With this appointment we are well pleased. Gov. Clay is a tried patriot, and has the confidence of his countrymen. His industry and labor for the interest of Alabama entitle him to the highest honors within his power.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a letter, by private conveyance, from representative Col. Turner, in which he states he has no doubt measures of relief will be passed, but cannot as yet state positively to what extent. He is however of the opinion that State debt to the amount of one million will be issued and deposited in each Bank, and those indebted to Banks allowed one, two and three years to

pay. The particular attention of our readers is directed to the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the great anti-Bank meeting on the 15th of May at Philadelphia, which we publish entire in this day's paper. This meeting, which consisted of upwards of 20,000, and is said to have been the largest public meeting ever convened in Philadelphia, speaks volumes in refutation of the numerous falsehoods in circulation; with regard to change of public sentiment favorable to a re-organization of the old United States Bank. The preamble and Resolutions breathe the patriotic spirit of American freemen, determined not to be fettered and Bank-ridden by domestic factions in alliance with foreign enemies to our liberty and prosperity. Their example and sentiments are worthy of all imitation.

A public meeting was recently held in Natchez, Miss. "to which a report was made by a committee appointed for the purpose, on the subject of the recent loss of the Ben Sherris, and the destruction of human life." The meeting passed resolutions recommending the Legislature of Mississippi to take the subject under their consideration, and also requesting that body, to recommend to all the other States bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio, a similar course of legislation on the subject. But that it should not be within the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass enactments on the subject they were requested to memorialize Congress relative thereto.

Resolutions were also passed at the same meeting, reprobating in the strongest terms the conduct of the Captain of the Ben Sherris on that occasion, and also the Captain of the Steamboat Alton, who was said to have passed through the midst of the sufferers, without rendering any assistance. The energetic and humane conduct of the Captains of the Statesman and Columbus, in rendering assistance to and rescuing the sufferers, was spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The largest public meeting which was ever assembled in Baltimore, took place at Monument square on Monday 29th May last, to take into consideration the present deplorable state of the currency. The meeting adopted by an overwhelming majority, a preamble and resolutions condemning as unjustifiable, illegal and unusual the policy of the Banks in suspending specie payments, and expressed its opinion of the meeting that "the measure was prompted by a desire to uphold bankrupt speculators and insolvent brokers at the expense of the honest and industrious portions of the community." The meeting viewed the present struggle as between the virtuous and industrious portions of the community and bank advocates, and approved of "the wise precaution of the National Government in refusing to receive in payment for the public domain, the notes of bankrupt institutions," and also condemned as base and treacherous the measures urged by the British party, to prevent the due execution of the laws. The last resolution contained an urgent request to the President to use all his constitutional powers to secure for the people the only constitutional currency. Surely these unqualified expressions of public opinion, such as given at this meeting, and also at Philadelphia and other cities, will open the eyes of the bank whigs, who have been lately rejoicing at the distressed and deplorable condition of the country, in the hope that it would re-instate their favorite insular and tender their principles predominant.

They will begin to think that the freedom of the United States are made or "ever surer" than to sacrifice the interests of the great body of the people for the purpose of enabling speculators and bank monopolists to amass princely fortunes, by means of a policy which would endanger the liberty of the people.

We have published the proceedings of the Baltimore meeting in full in our present number, but for the want of room, we will however endeavor to present them in our next, as an equal space could not perhaps be better occupied.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 31st inst. a writer over the signature of A. Voter made a call on Col. Washington Williams to give the public a view of his political principles; the kind of State policy he would be disposed to advocate, &c.

I admire the promptness of the Col. in obeying the call—he says "I will cheerfully comply." In giving a brief sketch of his political sentiments, and that connected with State policy, he commences, "I am a Democratic Republican, according to the precepts and principles given by George Washington in his last will and testament." Having implicitly confidence in your patriotism, honesty and firmness, we therefore most earnestly solicit and request that you will forthwith consent to become a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and in so doing you will not only oblige, but may be assured of the warm support of

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Benton County, June 29th 1837.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor: In reply to a request I see in the columns of your paper, by one of the voters of Benton County, over the signature of "A Bentonian," calling on all the contending candidates of Benton county for the Legislature of Alabama, for their political and the kind of State policy they would be disposed to advocate; being myself one of that number, I beg leave for the admission of this in the columns of your paper, at as early a day as convenient.

I am a Democratic Republican—a Union man, and hold in reverence Washington's advice to the American people.

I am in favor of that kind of State policy which will give equal justice to all its citizens, and of such laws as will treat every crime according to its aggravation—for capital offences, capital punishment, &c.

I am in favor of a Rail Road from Wetumpka, Alabama, to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, at some point at or near Rome Georgia, as Rail Roads are of great utility to any community.

A struggle for the restoration of a circulating currency seems to be so congenial to the spirits of the American people, that it is to be fearfully dreaded, there will be a currency forced into circulation, that will, in some future day cause as much distress as on the present occasion; unless great precaution is used in sending forth a currency which should be of equal value throughout the United States, and based on the soundest of principles.

I am in favor of Banks, and banking institutions, provided they are based on sound and equitable principles, (and particularly of a National or United States Bank,) with its Branches, one to each State, with a principle or mother Bank, having a capital of fifty or seventy-five millions of dollars, or what Congress in its wisdom may think most expedient, allowing each State a capital equivalent to its population or representation; stock owned entirely by the United States and its branches, allowing no individual or company directly or indirectly to be interested or to hold stock in the mother Bank or either of its branches, and that the officers of each branch Bank be chosen by their respective Legislatures, and those of the principal Bank by Congress, and receive for their services a compensation as other Uni-

ted States officers, and restricted to the same banking privileges as other citizens, as I think all officers of Banks should be, and placed under the control of an inspecting committee. The committee appointed as other officers of the Banks, to make fair and impartial returns of the standing and condition of each Bank to their respective Legislatures at each annual meeting of that body, and of the conduct and performance of the officer of each respective Bank.

As banking privileges and banking facilities are the great wheels of machinery on which our commercial world moves, they cannot be too carefully guarded, nor too strongly braced up, against frauds and deficiencies which frequently occur in such institutions, and more particularly where individual interest is concerned.

My reason for wanting such a Bank is, that it would establish a currency of equal value throughout the United States; and the farmer, the boy and sinner of our Republic would know when he parted with his hard earnings what he was getting in return.

Having given my views on the most important points as requested by a voter, I will conclude by saying, if there is any other point particularly requested, if called on, I will give my views most cheerfully.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

For the Republican.

To Dr. Wm. H. GEASCOCK of MADISON. The time has at length arrived when it is highly important that we should be both ably and honestly represented in Congress. From the fact that the President has issued his Proclamation commanding and requiring all Members to convene at Washington, some months earlier than is usual to take into consideration the affairs of the Nation. It is presumable that a great many noble and important matters will be presented which require immediate action. Having implicitly confidence in your patriotism, honesty and firmness, we therefore most earnestly solicit and request that you will forthwith consent to become a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and in so doing you will not only oblige, but may be assured of the warm support of

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Benton County, June 29th 1837.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor: In reply to a request I see in the columns of your paper, by one of the voters of Benton County, over the signature of "A Bentonian," calling on all the contending candidates of Benton county for the Legislature of Alabama, for their political and the kind of State policy they would be disposed to advocate; being myself one of that number, I beg leave for the admission of this in the columns of your paper, at as early a day as convenient.

I am a Democratic Republican—a Union man, and hold in reverence Washington's advice to the American people.

I am in favor of that kind of State policy which will give equal justice to all its citizens, and of such laws as will treat every crime according to its aggravation—for capital offences, capital punishment, &c.

I am in favor of a Rail Road from Wetumpka, Alabama, to intersect the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, at some point at or near Rome Georgia, as Rail Roads are of great utility to any community.

A struggle for the restoration of a circulating currency seems to be so congenial to the spirits of the American people, that it is to be fearfully dreaded, there will be a currency forced into circulation, that will, in some future day cause as much distress as on the present occasion; unless great precaution is used in sending forth a currency which should be of equal value throughout the United States, and based on the soundest of principles.

I am in favor of Banks, and banking institutions, provided they are based on sound and equitable principles, (and particularly of a National or United States Bank,) with its Branches, one to each State, with a principle or mother Bank, having a capital of fifty or seventy-five millions of dollars, or what Congress in its wisdom may think most expedient, allowing each State a capital equivalent to its population or representation; stock owned entirely by the United States and its branches, allowing no individual or company directly or indirectly to be interested or to hold stock in the mother Bank or either of its branches, and that the officers of each branch Bank be chosen by their respective Legislatures, and those of the principal Bank by Congress, and receive for their services a compensation as other Uni-

ted States officers, and restricted to the same banking privileges as other citizens, as I think all officers of Banks should be, and placed under the control of an inspecting committee. The committee appointed as other officers of the Banks, to make fair and impartial returns of the standing and condition of each Bank to their respective Legislatures at each annual meeting of that body, and of the conduct and performance of the officer of each respective Bank.

As banking privileges and banking facilities are the great wheels of machinery on which our commercial world moves, they cannot be too carefully guarded, nor too strongly braced up, against frauds and deficiencies which frequently occur in such institutions, and more particularly where individual interest is concerned.

My reason for wanting such a Bank is, that it would establish a currency of equal value throughout the United States; and the farmer, the boy and sinner of our Republic would know when he parted with his hard earnings what he was getting in return.

Having given my views on the most important points as requested by a voter, I will conclude by saying, if there is any other point particularly requested, if called on, I will give my views most cheerfully.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

For the Republican.

To Dr. Wm. H. GEASCOCK of MADISON. The time has at length arrived when it is highly important that we should be both ably and honestly represented in Congress. From the fact that the President has issued his Proclamation commanding and requiring all Members to convene at Washington, some months earlier than is usual to take into consideration the affairs of the Nation. It is presumable that a great many noble and important matters will be presented which require immediate action. Having implicitly confidence in your patriotism, honesty and firmness, we therefore most earnestly solicit and request that you will forthwith consent to become a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and in so doing you will not only oblige, but may be assured of the warm support of

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Benton County, June 29th 1837.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 31st inst. a writer over the signature of A. Voter made a call on Col. Washington Williams to give the public a view of his political principles; the kind of State policy he would be disposed to advocate, &c.

I admire the promptness of the Col. in obeying the call—he says "I will cheerfully comply." In giving a brief sketch of his political sentiments, and that connected with State policy, he commences, "I am a Democratic Republican, according to the precepts and principles given by George Washington in his last will and testament." Having implicitly confidence in your patriotism, honesty and firmness, we therefore most earnestly solicit and request that you will forthwith consent to become a candidate to represent us in the next Congress, and in so doing you will not only oblige, but may be assured of the warm support of

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Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.
J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Carder will always be stoned with the best market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Hosiery & Cutlery.
Saddles, Wool Cards, Bells, Brass, Kettles, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Raps, Files, Patent Batts, &c. &c.
Saddlery, Medicines,
Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware,
Tuscan & Fir Bonnets Sugar & Coffee,
Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles,
Powder & Shot,
Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.
J. M. MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

LOST.

IN Jacksonville, or between there and Alexandria, a pair of Spectacles, with silver temples, and brown paper case—the finder will oblige me by leaving them with Col. Hoke, or deliver them to me—and be suitably rewarded.
June 22d.—n23—2t. JOHN RAGLAND.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Bert living at the foot of Raccoon Mountain, about seven miles from Rawlingsville, one from Gray Mare mixed with roan hairs, near 15 hands high, about four years old this Spring, both hind feet white, &c. one of the fore feet white, some saddle spots and a star in his face; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by James Grays and Jesse Bynum to fifty-five dollars 6th or May, 1837.
ANDREW WILSON, J.P.

June 1st, 1837.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business.

FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

June 1st, 1837.—tf.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2; 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2; 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2; 3; 4; Pica on English body; English No. 1, 2, 3, 4; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonparel, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE.

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y. Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH SPEED, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

CASH.

Cash! Cash!—for this we strive and toil
From morning until night,
Some plough the sea, and some the soil,
Some practice Cocke and others Hoyle—
On politics some write:
And all who wish to cut a dash
Must have their pockets crammed with cash.

Offer you my service, sir,
And my good wishes too—
Pray how much are you worth a year?
Your pockets are too short I fear,
To help my projects through:
If so, your service is but trash;
But I'm your man if you have cash.

Behold those interesting girls,
Who smile divinely sweet—
Quite good enough for lords or earls,
Whose snowy teeth and raven curls
Are very hard to beat—
Indeed the sweetest girls on earth—
Pray tell me how much cash they're worth.

And love is bargained for and sold,
By rules precise and narrow;
Changed from the God he was of old,
His quiver is of tarnished gold,
And silver every arrow;
And now when he bends his bow,
He's apt to lay a fortune low.

For cash we sail the ocean o'er,
And many a distant sea—
The want of cash condemns the poor,
And cash unbars the prison door,
And sets the convict free—
Stronger than learning of the schools,
The destiny of earth Cash rules.

Without it man but badly fares
In all terrestrial things;
And when, while he bravely bears
Life's tempest, and its load of cares,
And writhes beneath its strife,
Down to where cash exerts no power,
He sinks like a neglected flower.

LIFE.

Like the falling of a star,
Or as the flight of eagles are,
Or as the fresh spring's morning hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew,
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood,
E'en such is man, whose borrowed light,
At morning dawns and fades at night,
The wind blows out; the bubble dies;
The spring entombed in autumn lies;
The dew dries up; the star is shot;
The flight is past, and man forgot.

NON-SUSPENSIONS.—The sun hath not suspended its warmth—its beams are not affected by the panic—it shines as brightly as ever.

The Earth has not suspended its generative power—it opens its blossoms. The waving corn, in many a long and golden rank, springs up.—The prairies are covered with a green mantle—sweet herbage glads the eye. Flowers, more variegated than the Iris, more redolent of perfume than the spices of Araby, come forth, and pass away like these pure spirits whose brief existence they typify. The garbled trunk withstands the blasts of many Winters, but the delicate flower is beaten down by the first storm that bursts over it.

The Seasons have not suspended. The Winter is past—the Spring is with us—the Summer will assuredly come.

The Ideas have not suspended their motions, nor the Heavens their march.

The Natural World, while Time endures, is immutable. Who will despair? In the bowels of the earth, are treasures for generations and generations.

The wisdom of God is seen in the folly of Man.

Man looks into the history of past ages. The order and regularity of the Universe has continued from the beginning. He looks into his own works—he needeth not the perfection of by-gone times to tell him there is no perfection in them.

Transcript.

GAME TO THE LAST.—An eagle was lately shot on Bergen Hill, N. J. while flying over the sportsman's head, with a pig in his talons. Brought down by a wound in the wing, he fought two dogs for an hour, and drove them off severely wounded. He was finally captured by having a sheet thrown over him. He is a splendid bird!

A new census of the State of Mississippi has just been taken under the authority of the State. Official returns have been received at Jackson from all the counties but three, De Soto, Monroe, and Tunica. The whole number of inhabitants is (these three counties excepted) 302,207, of whom 140,142 are free whites, and 162,065 slaves. The free white males in the State are 74,299, of whom more than half or 39,488, are under the age of 21 years. The white male population of full age and upwards, is 35,811.

The number of acres of land cultivated in the state, in the year 1836, was 1,027,045.

The number of bales of cotton produced in the state in the year 1836, was 315,194.

The largest cotton growing county in the state is Adams, which raised last year, 33,964 bales; the next is Madison, which raised 30,873; and the third is Wilkinson, which raised 30,579. The next highest on the list is Hinds, which raised 26,426; Claiborne, 25,183; Warren, 25,132, &c.

Mobile Com. Adv.

SPECLATION.—A FACT.

A day or two since, a friend of ours, a merchant in this city, was hailed in the street by a tall, rough looking fellow, very plainly attired in lincey-woolsey, cow-hide boots and slouched hat, who accosted him with—

"Hallo, mister—I say, ain't your name—?"

"That is my name, sir," replied the merchant.

"Well, how d'ye do? Spose you dont know me though."

"I do not recollect having seen you before."

"Well, spose not, but what I was goin' to say was—haint you got an eighty acre lot in Wisconsin,——count'y, eh?"

"Yes, I believe I do own a lot there."

"Well now, perhaps you'd like to sell that 'ere lot?"

"Well, sir, I am in a hurry, do you wish to buy it?"

"Well, now, I don't know—what do you ask for that 'ere lot?"

"Two thousand dollars, sir."

"Ten thou—ten thousand dollars!—no, you're joking."

"If you wish to purchase, sir, you know my price."

"Well, now, wouldn't you take nineteen hundred if you could get it—eh?"

"Why, sir, who will give it?" asked the merchant eagerly, (for he had bought it only a few months since at government price.)

"Well, will you take it—that's what I want to know."

"Yes, sir, I will take nineteen hundred—"

"Make out your paper, mister," said the stranger, "I've got the money—here's 'dimes to the bargain!"

and so saying, he drew from his capacious pocket, a large bag labelled "shot," from which he counted out the rhino, and took his deed, evidently well pleased with his bargain.

"You seem pleased with the trade, sir," said the merchant.

"Well, I guess I might as well," said the stranger.

"Why," returned the merchant, "have you seen the lot?"

"Well, I guess I have."

"Is the land remarkably good?" continued the merchant, supposing he had been trading with a green 'un.

"I'll do," said the buyer.

"What is it worth?" said the seller.

"Well, I don't know what it's worth—but I've dug about ten thousand dollars worth of lead ore out on a ready—I can't tell how much more I'll get—and with a broad laugh, he stuffed the deed in his pocket, and left our chap fallen friend to consider how much lead ore the balance of his eighty acre lots in Wisconsin might possibly contain. —Detroit Spectator.

EVILS AND THEIR REMEDIES.—1. Evil—Corns. Remedy—Soft shoes. 2. Evil—Love. Remedy—Marriage. 3. Evil—A small hat. Remedy—Stretch it. 4. Evil—To fall over the tongue of a wagon 40 feet long in a dark night. Remedy—Speak to the owner about it. 5. Evil—Want of appetite. Remedy—Hard work. 6. Evil—a dunning letter. Remedy—Owe nothing. 7. Evil—To go into public room to see the latest newspaper. Remedy—find it in the hands of a man, who has begun at the first column, and is spelling his way clear through. Remedy—Cry fire. 8. Evil—A thing out of place. Remedy—Never have a place for any thing.

Personal appearance.—This is one of those things of accident resting with nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be blamed on this head.

The disposition of looking well is ruinous to half the young people in the world, causing them to study their glasses and paint or patch, instead of pursuing that which is lasting or solid, the cultivation of the mind.

It is always the mark of a weak mind, if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test, and a liberal course of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek—or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not as gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it.

As to appearance, fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed except by deception, and what indeed in reality is not worth the trouble of being called so, even if it could.

SCENE IN A BANK.—An Irishman entered one of our banks yesterday, and throwing down a \$5 dollar bill—"Will you be kind enough, Mister, to give me the specie for that same bit of a bill?"

"No, Sir."

"What! can't ye be after paying such a small sum as that at all?"

"We have suspended paying specie altogether."

"Suspended, have ye? And is this the institution, sure, that cannot pay an honest man five dollars, that you have had a man parading about with a loaded musket, all the long winter through, to keep off thieves? If you had a pig or any thing valuable to protect, it would have been right enough; but such a poor, miserable concern as this is, sure. Och! botheration to you, and the like of you!" —[N. Orleans-Pickayune.

A man with one eye beat another man that he (the one eyed person) saw more than the other. The wagger was accepted. "You have lost," says the first, "I can see two eyes in your face, and you can only see one in mine."

ALL RULES HAVE EXCEPTIONS.—Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the Academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend and wittily observed, "You must go back, Friend, you see they don't admit you." "O, don't be frightened, gentlemen," said the door keeper, "you may both come in, the regulation does not extend to hup-fies."

"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how, a man of your caution came to give credit freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hours in the morning I passed to my business, I always observed you without your coat at yours."

CHAPS.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend, that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said the friend, "these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

A GOOD WIFE.—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities added, "that she always reached her husband his hat when he called for it, without muttering."

Bost. Trans.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.—A lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned exclaiming, "My dear where shall I find you when I get back?"

"GENTLEMAN" is a name often bestowed on a well dressed blackguard, and withheld from the right owner, which only wears the qualification in its heart.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Walter S. Daniel deceased, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will most positively find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, this being the last notice, as I am necessarily compelled to leave the country in a short time.

PHILIP SPANN.

Alexandria, Ala. June 1st, 1837.—dt.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the Town of Rome, Ga. a weekly Newspaper, to be called the WESTERN GEORGIA ADVOCATE AND SENTINEL.

BY BUNKER & GRANT.

Is issuing proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title in the Town of Rome, the undersigned deem it their duty to speak in language plain and unequivocal. Their former connexion with the newspaper Press, has afforded them opportunity to acquire correct information relative to many duties growing out of this relation, and they are apprised of the assumption of high responsibilities, in entering upon the important trust of conducting a political and miscellaneous Journal; they are also aware the path is true, and that it has been trodden by more experienced ability. But what superiority soever may have occupied this dignified avocation, they are persuaded, devoted attention and untiring perseverance, will do much toward meeting public expectation, rendering general satisfaction and consummating their project.

Desirous of acting upon what they consider the true principles of Republicanism, they here give their views of those principles, unshaded by ambiguity. The doctrines taught by Jefferson, that great apostle of Republican principles, and carried out by his successors in office, are the principles upon which their support was given to the former administration of this government, and they feel disposed to act upon the same, unless a constitutional change in the features of the government render such a deviation imperiously necessary, under which circumstance, they would feel at liberty, independent of party proscription, to adopt such a system of measures as to them would appear best calculated to promote the general good; but, as no such change is anticipated, they, therefore will, in the event of success in their present engagement, lend their humble aid, in carrying out that system of doctrine, which has hitherto so successfully sustained our reputation at home, and credit abroad.

At present, from a variety of causes, unsatisfactorily investigated, there exists a great depression in the money market, productive of general agitation in the country, but such revulsions generally find correctives when the cause of such results becomes properly understood, and when a thorough scrutiny is had on this subject, though the unspringing of causes have been of various character, appropriate remedies for this evil will be successfully applied, and the people find a speedy and happy termination of the present derangement of the currency.

The untrammelled freedom of the Press is one of the cardinal pillars in the Temple of American Liberty, and as political guardians of freedom, it devolves upon every Journalist to exert an unflinching vigilance to preserve inviolate, the purity of this hallowed gem. But while the independence of the Press is the boast of this proud Republic, its licentiousness is deplored in accents of deep humiliation by thousands who witness its moral prostitution, when men and measures become the objects of promotion.

Although the Advocate and Sentinel disavow all servility to partyism, it must not be considered as assuming a neutral position; the great leading questions, both in Federal and State governments, shall at all times have their devoted attention, and all other topics of interest to the community, amongst which, few and more prominent, or lay higher claims to the attention of Journalists, than those of Education and Internal Improvements. In this immeasurable field, objects of imperishable interest invite, with a solicitude equalled only by the importance of the demand, the best talents of the age. Here, opportunity replete with advantages to the Philosopher, the Statesman and the man of letters, offers a rich reward, and by motives of the most elevated character, urge to action in the cultivation of unperishing principles.

A general system of Internal Improvement is a grand key by which the latent resources of a nation are developed and placed in active requisition—a prominent characteristic in the bond of general Union—a golden link that unites and identifies the general interests of any population, especially a people like ourselves, governed by republican institutions and claiming such a variety of interests. These are a few of the leading features in the general objects herein specified, which at all times shall receive the support, due attention, and best ability of this Journal.

The undersigned deem it proper to remark, that they will, in the event of success, feel it their duty, and labor to secure it as a pleasure, to meet public expectation and render their Journal what its name imports—The Western Georgia Advocate, and Rome Sentinel. As native citizens of these United States, and formerly adopted citizens of Georgia, they cannot but feel a deep interest in the general weal of their common country, and they plead indemnity against public proscription in expressing their partiality for that portion of community among whom they desire to locate, with whom they desire to identify their interest, and from whom they solicit patronage, to sustain their endeavors to be useful to their country.

The publication of the Advocate and Sentinel will be commenced so soon as four hundred responsible subscribers can be obtained.

J. F. BUNKER,

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.—The Advocate & Sentinel will be published weekly, on a large Imperial sheet, 3000 paper, at \$2 50 cts. per annum in advance, or \$3 00 within six months.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida. "Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first, He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course, he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science," resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Linnaeus, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, loss of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable, that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarpin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same months, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' Monticello; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby Harpersville; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at Martin's, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the thirteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day of the above months, at William Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarpin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. I do hereby certify, that sometime in Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called in a few hours, and in a few days the fever was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was broken up, and I can safely say, that in 2 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescription did in six months, with the same disease in attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician. —JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called in a few hours, and in a few days the fever was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was broken up, and I can safely say, that in 2 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescription did in six months, with the same disease in attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician. —JOHN STEPHENS.

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GEORGIA, DeKalb Co. For the benefit of all whom it may concern, I do hereby certify, that my brother was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who called in a few hours, and in a few days the fever was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was broken up, and I can safely say, that in 2 weeks more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescription did in six months, with the same disease in attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician. —JAMES H. HARRIS.

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